

GREAT VESSELS BURN

MILLION-DOLLARS' LOSS BY FIRE
AT HOBOKEN, N. J.Phoenix Company's Great Dock Swept
Away—Steamer British Queen De-
stroyed, with a Vast Quantity of
Freight—Lighters and Piers Damaged

Roaring flames licked up \$1,000,000 worth of steamship property in Hoboken, N. J., Tuesday night within three hours. They destroyed the 200-foot pier of the Phoenix Steamship Company, part of two other piers, the steamer British Queen of the Phoenix company, seven lighters and a vast amount of freight. Half a dozen men jumped into the sea from the deck of the British Queen. They are believed to be safe, however. Chief Engineer Scott of the steamer and a sailor of the name of James G. Soffel are believed to have been burned to death. Eight or more persons were badly burned and are in hospitals.

While the flames swept through great piles of cotton and lay in lodes, the red glare lighting up a vast region upon and about the Hudson river, a band of twenty-five Chinamen fled from the pier of fire only to encounter the muzzles of a score of revolvers. Officers of the federal government, fearing that the Chinamen, who composed part of the crew of one of the menaced vessels, might take advantage of the opportunity to enter the United States in violation of the exclusion act, leveled off the fleeing men and, after scaring them nearly to death, dragged them to jail until they can be returned to their ship.

The estimated losses in detail are: Piers, \$300,000; British Queen, \$400,000; cotton and lighters, \$250,000; seven lighters, damaged to extent of \$50,000.

FIRE SCENES SEVERAL DOCKS.

The scene of the fire was Seventh and River streets. Together there are the docks and basins of the Phoenix line, the Holland-America line and the Barber line. The Phoenix line pier was a wooden structure, covered with a frame shed. On this were many piles of hay and cotton. How the fire started is not known. Some declare that it started in the British Queen, which lay in the basin between the Phoenix line dock and the Holland-America dock; others that it had its origin at the end of the pier.

The flames burst out quickly, driving the stevedores and sailors from the British Queen to the street, for the vessel was being unloaded. The vessel had been backed out and soon lighters and other water craft which lay alongside of her, some of them holding such inflammable stuff as oil cake, quickly caught fire.

The captain of the lighter Tonawanda saved himself, his wife and child by pushing a cotton bale into the water, placing his family and himself upon it and paddling his strange life raft into the river.

Steamer from China on Fire.

From the Phoenix line pier the flames spread to the pier of the Barber line and then to the steamer Heaburn of this company, newly arrived from Hongkong, with a cargo of tea. Among the crew of the steamer Heaburn were the thirty-two Chinamen, who scurried to the pier for safety and were later backed up. The captain of the Heaburn was not aboard. His wife and children were, but were rescued by the mate.

The Holland-America line docks are below those of the Barber line. They caught fire, but were only slightly damaged. The company's big steamer Maasdam was docked at the pier as soon as the shaver became apparent.

Fought by Many Fireboats.

The fire was fought by Hoboken and Jersey City fire engines and from the water side by tugs and New York fire department boats. Employees of the Holland-America and Bremen steamship lines assisted these forces, as did the crew of the United States ship Forta, moored in the pier next above the Phoenix line. This vessel is in use by the Jersey naval reserve as a training ship and is in command of Lieut. Davenport. It was through their efforts that the Tonawanda's captain and his family were saved.

The fire started about 8:35 o'clock and by 11:30 it was well under control.

Set Fire to Army Quarters.

The British Queen, still ablaze, was towed out into the river. Three lighters, all afire, were directed down the river by tugs, but owing to the wind and current they once or twice came near setting fire to property on the New York side. Two of them finally drifted to the east shore of Governor's Island, setting fire to the new landing pier there. The army officers' quarters were greatly endangered and the soldiers stationed on the island were employed in fighting the flames.

Religious
News and Notes

Trinity Lutheran congregation of Reading, Pa., celebrated the 150th anniversary of the organization of the congregation last Sunday.

Mrs. Kate Galloway-Hatfield of Missouri owns the oldest Geneva Bible in this country. It bears the date, "Geneva, Switzerland, 1560."

St. Paul's Parish, Eastchester, N. Y., is 228 years old. Its present pastor, the Rev. William Samuel Coffey, has served it for half a century.

Bishop Fowler advises the colored preachers to "cut out the big words." But sometimes the big words have a great effect upon an audience.

The Rev. Alexander McKeanie, D. D., has completed thirty-five years of service in the pastorate of the Shepard Memorial Church of Cambridge, Mass.

Every Sunday at the famous Roman Catholic Church in London, the Brompton Oratory, prayers are offered up for "the welfare and success of our troops in South Africa." Recent invocations are addressed to "St. George, Protector of England," in the same connection.

While an Epworth League meeting was in session in the lecture room of the Tabernacle Methodist Episcopal Church, Greenpoint, L. I., the pipe organ in the audience room above was discovered to be on fire. The organ, valued at \$7,000, was entirely destroyed, as were the pulpit furnishings and the carpets.

LOOKS EASY, BUT OH, MY!



Cincinnati Post.

GRAND JURY RETURNS
INDICTMENTS AGAINST MRS. SOFFEL

Indictments in three cases against Mrs. Catherine Soffel, wife of ex-Warden Peter K. Soffel, growing out of the escape of the Biddle brothers from jail on Jan. 30, were considered by the grand jury at Pittsburgh and true bills returned.

Mrs. Soffel had been indicted on three charges on the maximum aggregate sentence that could be imposed upon her would be six years in prison and a fine of \$2,500.

The first charge is for aiding criminals to escape. The other charges are separate indictments for felonious assault and battery upon Charles Reynolds and James G. McGary, jail guards, who were shot by one of the Biddle brothers and McGary was thrown over or jumped over the railing from the cell tier and was seriously hurt, on the night of the escape.

AMBASSADOR WHITE TO RETIRE.

Envoy to Berlin to Quit Official Life

The return home of Andrew D. White, the United States ambassador at Berlin, which has been rumored since family disagreements and business interests gave the ambassador a desire to give up his post, is said to be set for November.

Mr. White began his diplomatic career as attaché of the United States embassy

at St. Petersburg over forty years ago. He was president of Cornell University from 1897 to 1898, and while still the head of that institution was for two years minister to Germany. From 1892 to 1894 he was minister to Russia, and in 1897 was appointed ambassador to Germany. He was chairman of the United States delegation to The Hague peace conference.

Even the fishing is not good in those Eastern States where everything is under water.

An emergency appropriation to supply our steamships with sparring lessons is eagerly suggested.

Canada is receiving modern artillery from England and is anxiously waiting to hear us tremble.

Pateron, N. J., can make up its mind at its leisure whether it prefers fire, floods or anarchists.

Lord Kitchener will yet be obliged to put up a bunch of "Keep Off the Grass" signs in South Africa to restrain Dewet.

Mr. Hogg of Texas is right. Knee breeches are not calculated to beautify a 400-pound patriot of the star-spangled variety.

It is doubtful, however, if Congressmen will find enough to keep the Senate provided with convenient excuses for strategic adjournment.

Paris had a labor riot the other day. Since they cannot having cabinet crises in that country the people have to furnish their own excitement.

IRRIGATING ARID LANDS.

What an Artesian Well Can Accomplish in Central Dakota.

The question of the irrigation of the arid lands of the West is now the most important domestic concern before the American people. There are between 75,000,000 and 100,000,000 acres of such lands, which without irrigation are virtually valueless, but which if watered are capable of raising an abundance of crops of all kinds.

In some sections of the West, notably in central Dakota, water for irrigating purposes is procured from artesian wells. The flow from some of these wells is very great. At Chamberlain a 600-foot well yields 5,700,000 gallons of water daily; at the Yankton Indian agency there is a flow of 3,000 gallons a minute.

The result of the ceaseless flow from such wells in a country like Dakota, where the rainfall seldom exceeds fifteen inches yearly, can hardly be appreciated by one who has never witnessed it, says a writer in the National Magazine. Dry hillsides become covered with flags and water grasses; arid fields are heavy with verdure; trees, shrubs, rose bushes, vegetables, grain, and flowers grow luxuriantly and are often untouched by frost weeks after everything around them is bare and withered.

The cost of such wells is high, ranging from \$4,000 to \$6,000, and is beyond the reach of most farmers. The cost of one first-class well, 350,000,000, would sink and equip in the United States about 600 first-class wells, capable of irrigating 600,000 acres of arable land; giving an increase yield of 10,000,000 bushels of wheat, valued at \$5,000,000 yearly; besides keeping every dried-up watercourse in perennial flow, increasing the local precipitation, giving thousands of farms a constant supply of water for stock and home use, increasing the bird life and vegetable development and largely modifying the rigors of the climate at all seasons. From many of these wells—without in the least diminishing their flow—power, light and heat could be supplied for a great variety of uses, and a single decade after the establishment of such a system, men would wonder that it had ever been thought possible to exist without such potent agencies of good.

STORM SWEEPS NORTHWEST.

Railroad Traffic Paralyzed by Worst Blizzard in Years.

Minnesota and Dakota, Wisconsin and the Canadian Northwest have experienced the worst snowstorm in many years and railroad traffic has been paralyzed. The Northern Pacific and Great Northern did not move a wheel for thirty-six hours in the blizzard stricken district and abandoned all efforts to do so until the fury of the storm should abate. The loss to range cattle and sheep on the ranges will be heavy, as many of the ranchers were caught unprepared after a mild weather. The high winds piled the snow in mountainous drifts and packed it in solid masses, many deep cuts being filled. The temperature in the vicinity of Fargo, N. D., dropped to 10 below. All the country in that section has been held firmly in the grip of one of the worst storms of the winter.

The loss to stockmen is expected to be great. Many of the ranchmen were caught unprepared for severe weather. Old settlers near Fargo, N. D., went to the relief of a party of emigrants that arrived in the vicinity some time ago. They did not have time to prepare for the blizzard, their shelters were not adequate and their food supply was short. Winnipeg was cut off from communication with the outside world and other towns on the border were storm-bound. The temperature was sixteen below in the Dakotas and Minnesota and at Alberta, Canada, it was twenty-six below. The zero temperature extended through the central portion of Iowa and Nebraska. The Southern States felt the effect of the weather disturbances and cold rains fell in that section.

Blackmail Meets Death.

Willard Smith, a young man of 20 years, who sought to blackmail a merchant of the town of Tillie, Neb., was shot and killed by one of a party of four men set to entrain him. He wrote an anonymous letter demanding money, which he wanted to secure, and resisting capture, was killed.

It is reported that the projected visit to Ireland of King Edward has been abandoned on account. It is understood, of the aggressive action of the United Irish League.

SPREAD OF SMALLPOX

QUITE GENERAL IN THE UNITED STATES AND ENGLAND.

Millions Have Already Been Expended in Efforts to Check the Disease—Vaccination Is the Most Potent Preventative—Interesting Statistics.

Smallpox continues to spread throughout the United States and England. In many places it is practically epidemic. It has gained such a firm foothold in some sections of the United States that here established special rules for the public schools and theaters have been closed. Yellow quarantine flags are flying from hundreds of houses in New Jersey, Connecticut, portions of Pennsylvania and many of the Southern and Western States. Whole communities have become panic stricken and riotous acts have not been infrequent.

The authorities of England and this country have adopted the most stringent measures to prevent the further spread of the contagion. All seamen on the vessels of the two countries must be vaccinated.

So serious is the scourge in London that the plague ships on the river Thames are overcrowded and barracks have been erected along the banks of the stream to accommodate the patients. It is estimated that the doctors of the world's metropolises have already received more than \$6,000,000 in vaccination fees. The Metropolitan Asylum Board, which has charge of the smallpox hospitals, has already expended nearly \$2,500,000 in equipping best houses. To meet these extraordinary expenditures the board has been compelled to incur loans which it can only hope to repay by the prevention of future outbreaks.

Inquiries and discussion regarding the situation have taken place in Parliament. A peculiar feature brought about by the epidemic in London is insurance against death from the disease. People flock to the insurance companies, some of which have established special rates for the occasion. The business of the companies is unprecedented. The average policy is \$2,500, although some financial men have insured as high as \$35,000.

In the United States.

The disease has been prevalent in the United States for fully a year, but the past few weeks it has rapidly spread. So serious is Philadelphia threatened that experts have been employed to check, if possible, the scourge and it is expected that \$500,000 will be expended for this purpose. The men of the Quaker City have been vaccinated in such large numbers that they have resorted to a device to prevent contact with their sore arms. On their coat sleeves over the vaccinations they wear red flannel discs and these danger signals are prevalent on the streets.

Boston has a number of cases, but the wholesale vaccination has held the disease in check. The officials here have had much trouble there with anti-vaccination advocates, but the policemen aided the doctors and enforced the rules of the health board. The compulsory methods have aroused a hornet's nest.

In the whole world the mortality among persons vaccinated has been 35 per cent, while among those inoculated with vaccine virus the per cent ranges from 6 to 8. In England, of 4,764 cases which were observed, the death rate among persons vaccinated, once was 7.6 per cent; twice, 7 per cent; three times, 4.2 per cent; four times, 2.4. Thus it seems that the oftener one is vaccinated the better.

Previous Epidemics.

In 1855 a Pullman car conductor from Chicago introduced smallpox into Montreal and before the disease could be checked 8,000 people had died. The scourge continued there for years and in 1871 an epidemic swept over Germany and was not allayed until 143,000 lives had been sacrificed. At that time vaccination was compulsory in the army, but optional among civilians. Now vaccination and re-vaccination are compulsory throughout the empire. Infants are inoculated when 1 year old and again at the age of 10. The result has been a very small per cent of deaths from the disease.

When the Franco-Prussian war was in progress the smallpox was rampant throughout Europe. The French, who had failed in vaccinating, lost 35,000 men from the disease, while the Germans lost only 278. French prisoners of war died by hundreds, while their German guards, who had been vaccinated and re-vaccinated, suffered not at all.

A MOVABLE SIDEWALK.

Provided with Seats, Proposed for Brooklyn Bridge.

Greater New York is now trying to solve the question of relieving the great throngs of people at the terminals of the Brooklyn bridge during the rush hours, which are in the morning, at noon and in the evening. Among the plans proposed is one by Bridge Commissioner Lindenthal, advocating the introduction of a movable platform, or sidewalk, similar in design to that operated at the Chicago World's Fair.

Mr. Lindenthal proposes that the main platform more at a speed of ten miles an hour and be approached by a series of three moving platforms, the first going at the rate of two and one-half miles an hour; the second five miles; and the third seven miles. The platform is to be in form of a bridge, and that her civilization is as advanced as that of any State in the Union.

"The public school system of Arizona," he continued, "her university and normal schools equal any in efficiency, and the percentage of illiteracy is not lower in any State of the Union. Her population has increased 104 per cent in the decade. Her wealth increased \$6,000,000 last year, and if it were all assessed would exceed \$100,000,000 in assessable valuations. Every industry is prosperous and the territory has a greater variety of wealth-producing resources than any other State or territory in the Union.

"We have 140,000 people made up of superior citizenship. We are capable, financially, of maintaining government. We desire to govern ourselves as a sovereign State, and no good reason can be advanced why our rights in this respect, under the constitution of our fathers, should be denied. Very soon it will be impossible for Congress to refuse statehood for the three territories, because public sentiment will become so aroused that it cannot be prevented."

Interesting News Items.

It is said that the Russian czar will visit Vienna.

Countess of Warwick fell from her horse at Essex, England, and was badly bruised.

Ralph Ingalls, son of the late Senator John J. Ingalls, is after the position of assistant attorney general in the Philippines.

Gottfried Miller, a young farmer, while riding a young horse near Woodbine, Kan., was thrown into a barbed wire fence and killed.

SHIP SUBSIDY VOTED.

HANNA-FRYE MEASURE PASSED BY THE SENATE.

Six Republicans, Including Allison, Spooner, Doolittle and Quarles, Vote Against Bill, but No Unfriendly Amendments Will Not Pass House.

By a vote of 42 to 31 the Senate Monday afternoon passed the ship subsidy bill in an amended form. This majority of 11 would ordinarily be considered decisive, but the vote was sensational and significant because six of the best known Republican Senators, coming from the three Republican States of Wisconsin, Iowa and Vermont, voted with the Democrats in opposition to the bill.

A surprising feature of the proceedings was the adoption of an amendment proposed by Mr. Hanna which in one clause apparently gives permission for a shipping trust, and in another clause bars from the subsidy all foreign built ships, cutting out two of the American line's present fleet, the New York and the Philadelphia. This line was supposed to be the special beneficiary under the ship bill. The substantial accord of the four Senators from Wisconsin and Iowa is generally recognized as an indication that the delegations in the House from these States also will be opposed to the bill, and this will mean its almost certain defeat.

The six Republicans who raised their voices against the measure were Senators Allison, Spooner, Doolittle and Quarles from the West, and Senators Proctor and Dillingham from Vermont. Other Republicans were dissatisfied with the bill, but decided to stand by the party. The result is generally regarded as a great personal victory for Senator Hanna. His influence, and nothing else, carried the measure through.

No unfriendly amendments were adopted, and the bill is now substantially as its friends drew it. If it fails to secure the results desired, they cannot blame the opposition for meddling. The important amendments adopted were one by Senator Allison limiting the postal subsidy to \$5,000,000 a year for five years, and after that to \$8,000,000 a year, and one by Senator Spooner, which virtually says that the act may be repealed at an early day.

An amendment offered by Mr. Hanna, and accepted after three divisions of the Senate, provides that while American citizens may acquire interest in foreign steamship lines, no foreign-built ship is to share in subsidy or hereafter be admitted to American registry. This was intended to meet the criticism that Pierpont Morgan and other American financiers intended to purchase foreign ships and secure American registry for them and a share in the subsidies provided for in this bill. Of course, Congress may change its mind and vote such registry, but Congress cannot limit its successors.

How much this bill will cost the United States treasury in case it becomes a law no one knows. Some one has calculated that the postal subsidy will run well up to the limits fixed by the Allison amendment, or \$5,000,000 a year for the next five years. It has also been estimated that the general subsidy part of the scheme will not cost more than about \$1,000,000 a year, but it was noticed that the managers of the bill were unwilling to have any limits put upon this expenditure. The expenditure may, therefore, be reckoned at from \$5,000,000 to \$6,000,000 a year at the outside.

Strongly enough the Democrats are well pleased. They can upon the subsidy bill, passed by Republican votes, as one of their strongest cards in the coming campaign. This explains why the Democrats did not put up a more strenuous fight against it, as they did at the last session.

There is no prospect that the bill will pass the House at this session. The attitude of the Iowa Senators indicates that Speaker Henderson's unfriendliness to the measure is well supported and likely to continue at least till after the fall elections.

ARIZONA IS AMBITIOUS.

Her People Are Now Pleading for Admission to the Union.

Arizona has come to the front with an appeal for statehood. Gov. Murphy was in Washington a few days ago and made a vigorous plea for admission into the Union. He made it unmistakably clear to Congress that Arizona was by no means "an humble applicant" begging timidously at the congressional door, but that she felt herself entitled to admission, and that this honor was a matter of due justice. Of the Arizona Gov. Murphy said that they embody the strongest types of American citizenship and "strenuous manhood," and that her civilization is as advanced as that of any State in the Union.

"The public school system of Arizona," he continued, "her university and normal schools equal any in efficiency, and the percentage of illiteracy is not lower in any State of the Union. Her population has increased 104 per cent in the decade. Her wealth increased \$6,000,000 last year, and if it were all assessed would exceed \$100,000,000 in assessable valuations. Every industry is prosperous and the territory has a greater variety of wealth-producing resources than any other State or territory in the Union.

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WASHINGTON GOSSIP

The magnificent decorations in the new committee rooms just completed in the portion of the capitol formerly used for housing the congressional library caused a number of changes in the House noted for abstentions and economical living to comment upon the extravagance manifested. A gold mirror on its marble carved base was under consideration. Upon inquiry it was found there were four of these in the different new committee rooms. They cost \$1,000 each. The furniture which is solid mahogany was made from special designs and for the special rooms, in which the color schemes were all worked out before a single purchase was made. Where the chairman of the respective committees were known they were consulted as to these decorations. Other changes in the House noted the capitol used its discretion and individual taste. But the extravagances in the new committee rooms do not exceed those of former years and former administrations. There is the solid gold ink well in the office of the Vice-President, now the office of the President pro tempore of the Senate. At cost the government \$1,000. Then there is that ordinary looking clock in the marble room of the Senate. It came originally from Switzerland, and when the government paid the bill the receipt was for \$8,000. These were expenditures for the living, but there is the diamond as well as one of the most expensive of the small purchases of Uncle Sam is the tip on top of the Washington monument, raised to the memory of the first President. It weighs twenty-six pounds. It is of platinum, more precious and expensive than solid gold.

The "morning hour" is one of the queer things of the United States Senate. In the first place the "morning hour" is two hours long, though it may be completed in ten or fifteen minutes. In the second place it never occurs in the morning, but begins at 12 o'clock noon, except on the rare occasions when the Senate meets at 10 or 11 o'clock. Senator Hoar of Massachusetts is responsible for the elongation of the morning hour, and he has made it cover 120 minutes. Prior to fourteen years ago the "morning hour," while existing in the afternoon, was but an hour in length, but a resolution submitted by Mr. Hoar was adopted Aug. 10, 1888, and that provided that the "morning hour" should be two hours in length or more, and should end at 2 o'clock. This resolution provided "that after today, unless otherwise ordered, the morning hour shall terminate at the expiration of two hours after the meeting of the Senate." The morning hour is devoted to the presentation of petitions, the introduction of bills, reports of committees, and is the time when all sorts of little matters of that kind are attended to. At 2 o'clock the presiding officer lays before the Senate the bill on the calendar, which is set aside as having precedence over other measures, and that is generally the time for long speeches of all kinds, unless announced to the contrary. The morning hour is a time when the Senate is in session, but it is not a time when the Senate is in session. The morning hour is a time when the Senate is in session, but it is not a time when the Senate is in session.

Forty-six years ago there sat in the House of Representatives of the United States, and introduced measures for its consideration, a man who had no knowledge of the English language. He neither understood it nor spoke it. He was, moreover, an educated Spaniard, and was said to be a Catholic priest. This man of foreign tongue only had succeeded Richard H. Weightman, who served during the previous Congress. He held his seat by virtue of the vote of his constituents, the favorable report of a committee of Congress upon a contest made against him, and the approval of that report by a vote of the House. He was the sole representative in the House of a portion of the United States but little less in area than twice that of New England. He went into his seat, as has been said, on a contest that ended favorably to him. He went out of it after an election on a contest that was decided against him. This is the congressional history of Senator Vose Manuel Gallegos, delegate from New Mexico in the Thirty-third Congress of the United States, as gathered from the Congressional Globe, the House Journal, and the House reports of committees.

There is to be an entirely new postage stamp outfit. The Postoffice Department has given orders for the preparation of designs, which it is hoped may be something artistic. It is proposed that everything in connection with the series shall be new. New designs for borders will be drawn, new shades of colors employed, and the new stamps may even be of different size and shape. The present series of postage stamps has been in continuous use for just twelve years, which is much longer than the life of the ordinary series. True, there have been the Columbian, Trans-Mississippi and Pan-American series, but these were commemorative, and in use only during a limited period.

In the Postoffice Department there is a book that is always kept under lock and key. It is one of the most treasured articles in the department. This book contains a set of postage stamps of every country in the world. These stamps come from Bern, Switzerland, seven hundred and fifty sets of each United States postage issue are also distributed from that point. The countries comprising the International Postal Union select Switzerland as the central point from which to make exchanges. Each country, when a new issue of stamps is out, sends a certain number of sets to Bern. The officials at that point who have the work in hand then distribute the stamps to the different postoffice departments throughout the world.

There is little or no gambling now in the capitol, compared with the conditions of years ago. There used to be a time when certain committee rooms were the rendezvous for poker players, and the games were generally without limit. Many Senators and Representatives do not object to a little game now, but they play in the evening and not at the capitol.

CRAWFORD CO. DIRECTORY.

COUNTY OFFICERS

Sheriff..... Geo. F. Owen
Clerk..... James J. Colton
Judge..... Allen B. Pabst
Treasurer..... John J. Covert
Prosecutor..... John C. Covert
Judge of Probate..... John C. Covert
U. S. Com. Henry A. Hanson
Surveyor..... A. E. Seewald

SUPERVISORS.

South Branch..... Charles Kellogg
Hector Creek..... Frank Love
Maple Forest..... Wm. S. Chalmers
Grayling..... Henry A. Hanson
Frederick..... Wellington Ballou

SOCIETY MEETINGS.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH—Pastor, Howard Guide. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Class meeting 10 a. m. Sabbath school, 12 m. Epworth League, 8:30 p. m. Junior League, 3:40 p. m. Tuesday Prayer meeting, 7:30 p. m. Thursday evening.

FRESHWATER CHURCH—Sunday, 8 a. m. 10 o'clock and 7 p. m. at 8:30 every Sunday. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev. A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m., and every Wednesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Regular services the second Sunday in each month. Rev. Fr. G. Lodgehouse.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 356, F. & A. M., meets in regular communication on Thursday evening on or before the full of the moon. J. J. Hume, Secretary.

MARVIN POST, No. 340, G. A. R., meets the second and fourth Saturdays in each month. DEWAYNE SMITH, Post Com.

CHARLES ISBERGSON, Adjutant.

WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on the 2nd and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Mrs. F. Eickhoff, President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123—Meets every third Tuesday in each month. FRANK WARREN, H. P.

A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137—Meets every Tuesday evening. H. J. Hanson, N. G.

M. E. SIMPSON, Sec.

BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards, meet every first and third Saturday evening in W. R. C. hall. P. D. Borchers, Captain.

Wm. Post, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102—Meets every Saturday evening. J. J. COLLEN, Com.

T. NOLAN, R. E.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST.

EMERSON, No. 68, meets Wednesday evening on or before the full of the moon. Mrs. John Leek, W. M.

MISS ETTA COVERT, Sec.

COURT GRAYLING, J. O. F., No. 790—Meets second and last Wednesday of each month. E. SPANES, C. R.

E. MATSON, R. S.

CRAWFORD RIVE, No. 600, I. O. T.

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

CARNEGIE'S BIG DAY.

GIVES AWAY 38 LIBRARIES IN 24 HOURS.

All Parts of the Country Are Represented in List of Towns to Be Benefited—United States May Fight to Protect Cable Communication.

Andrew Carnegie recently announced at a dinner that day that he had just given away thirty-eight new libraries. A list of towns where the libraries are to be placed, with the amount allotted to each, has been compiled. Forty-two towns are mentioned. Mr. Carnegie since the dinner has added four other towns to his list, which is as follows: New Brunswick, N. J., \$50,000; Reno, Nev., \$15,000; Baraboo, Wis., \$12,000; Greensburg, Mo., \$15,000; London, Ohio, \$10,000; Blue Island, Ill., \$15,000; Littleton, N. H., \$15,000; Paris, Ill., \$15,000; Maquoket, Iowa, \$10,000; Redfield, S. D., \$10,000; Denver, Colo., \$20,000; Las Vegas, N. M., \$10,000; Goodrich, Okla., \$10,000; Bozeman, Mont., \$10,000; Saratoga, N. Y., \$10,000; San Bernardino, N. A., \$15,000; Danville, Ind., \$10,000; Kokomo, Ind., \$20,000; Santa Rosa, Cal., \$20,000; Charlotte, Mich., \$10,000; Batavia, Ind., \$20,000; Fulton, Iowa, \$15,000; Oskosh, Iowa, \$20,000; Yankton, S. D., \$10,000; Berlin, Ont., \$15,000; Benton Harbor, Mich., \$15,000; Victoria, B. C., \$50,000; Little Falls, Minn., \$10,000; Newton, Kan., \$10,000; Atlantic, Iowa, \$12,500; St. Thomas, Ont., \$15,000; Iowa City, Iowa, \$25,000; Beatrice, Neb., \$20,000; Cedar Falls, Iowa, \$15,000; Oskosh, Iowa, \$10,000; Hampton, Iowa, \$10,000; Athol, Mass., \$15,000; New Albany, Ind., \$35,000; Tipton, Ind., \$10,000; Mount Clemens, Mich., \$15,000; Chicago Heights, Ill., \$10,000; Waukegan, Wis., \$15,000.

UNITED STATES MAY FIGHT.

Likely to Resist Colombia's Order to Censor Official Cablegrams. The State and Navy Departments in Washington have been informed of the purpose of the government of Colombia to censor all cablegrams between all diplomatic and consular officers on the isthmus of Panama and their home governments. The notice came from Captain Reisinger of the cruiser Philadelphia, now at Panama. The American government being under obligation to protect isthmian transit, undoubtedly would hold that the free use of the cables and telegraphs is necessary to the exercise of that power and would not permit any interference with it.

FAIR PRESIDENT IN RUNAWAY.

Head of St. Louis Exposition Has Accident During Formal Inspection. While making his first formal inspection of the progress of the work on the world's fair site in St. Louis, President Francis, accompanied by Director of Works Isaac M. Taylor, in an open carriage driven by a traction engine. The horses became frightened and ran away at breakneck speed over the pitfalls of the site, finally plunging over the embankment of the River Desperes into the bed of the muddy stream twelve feet below. Francis and Taylor were partly stunned and bruised, but sustained no broken bones.

STONED TO DEATH BY ROYS.

Change in Case of Lad Who Expired After Boy With Playmates. Francis Matlock, 12 years old, died suddenly at his home in a quiet way. The police say he was stoned to death by playmates in a quarrel. He had been playing in a barn with Joseph Carr, Allie Stillwag, Frank Bartlett and Edwin Henderson. Neighbors heard cries and went to the barn. The boys went home. Matlock told his parents that the other boys had stoned him. A few hours later he became sick and died. His body shows several bruises.

Old Magistrate's Ill Health.

John D. Rockefeller has been so transformed by the success of his oil business that his friends barely recognize him. He has become as enigmatic as an eastern tampane sufferer and as white as the proverbial ghost.

Fast Destroyer Launched.

The Barry, the third of the series of torpedo-boat destroyers which have been built for the United States government by Neede & Levy, was launched at Philadelphia. Miss Charlotte Barnes, a descendant of Commodore Barry, after whom the craft is named, christened the boat.

Rich Widow Found Dead.

Mrs. Julia B. French, widow of Benjamin French, millionaire of New York, was found dead by the police on the top of an elevator in her home. She is supposed to have stepped through the doorway on the top floor and to have fallen forty feet to the basement.

Convicted of Killing Miss Crosey.

In Elizabeth City, N. C., James Wilcox was found guilty of the murder of Nellie Crosey. He was sentenced to be hanged April 25.

No Evidence Against Miss Burns.

Justice Mayer of New York has released Miss Florence Burns, saying there is no evidence connecting her with the death of Walter Brooks.

Fire in Winnipeg, Manitoba.

Fire broke out in the Canadian Pacific Railway freight office at Winnipeg, Man., and the flames burned steadily until after midnight, when the entire building, occupied by offices, was demolished. All freight records of the last twenty-two years were destroyed.

Girl Dies En Route to Colorado.

Miss Florence McCoy, aged 19, of Frewsburg, N. Y., died on an Erie train a few miles east of Kent, Ohio. The young woman was afflicted with tuberculosis, and was on her way to Colorado.

Three Newark Banks Unite.

U. H. McCaster, president of the Fidelity Trust Company of New York, N. Y., has made public the plans under which several Newark banks are to be consolidated. The institutions are the Second National, German National and the United Banking Company.

Lake Navigation To Opened.

Navigation on Lake Erie was opened for the season of 1902 by the steamer City of Detroit of the Detroit and Cleveland line, which left her Detroit dock bound for Cleveland. The City of Detroit had a full cargo of freight aboard and seventy-five passengers.

FROM THE FOUR QUARTERS OF THE EARTH

RECALLS HIS CONFIDENCE GAME.

Decision Involving Estate of Guy C. Barnum, an Adventurer. A decision rendered at Columbus, Neb., by Judge Grinnison awarding the \$50,000 estate to Guy C. Barnum to his widow, formerly Maria C. Delomel of Galveston, Texas, recalls one of the boldest confidence games ever carried off in the West. Barnum was once associated with Charles B. Thompson in the Jehovah's Presbytery of Zion, a community founded by the two men at Preparation, Iowa, which once numbered over 1,200 members, possessed over \$300,000 worth of property, and paid to the two leaders, who posed as "overseers" or "stewards of God," an income of \$75,000 a year. The community flourished from 1855 to 1860, when it was broken up by the exposure of the leaders, who fled. Since then Preparation has disappeared and the property of the community has been apportioned among its members. Barnum, a few years ago was worth \$100,000. He had been a Senator in the Nebraska Legislature, and otherwise prominent in the State. But his reason left him, and he spent several years in the Nebraska asylum. When allowed his liberty he roamed over the country, spending his money right and left, and finally ending with his marriage in Los Angeles in 1890 to Marie Delomel. Barnum met the woman in the morning and married her in the afternoon. The other heirs fought him, giving her his property, but it has been sustained by the court.

ASSASSIN'S ATTACK PASTOR.

Dr. Hout of Elizabeth, N. J., Marked for Death by Assassins. Would-be assassins attempted to take the life of the Rev. Dr. Hout, pastor of the German Lutheran Church in Elizabeth, N. J., Sunday night. The police believe his assailants were Italian anarchists. When President McKinley was shot Dr. Hout preached a sermon in which he denounced the anarchists. Last November his son Ivan mysteriously disappeared and letters have since been received by the minister that lead him to believe the anarchists have marked him and his family for death. An attempt has also been made to kidnap his little girl, but it proved futile. Dr. Hout had just returned from church when he died Sunday evening. He was stabbed with a stiletto and struck over the head. Dr. Frank, who examined the wounds, said the blow was a serious one, but the blow on the head might prove fatal.

PASSAGE BOY FOUND DEAD.

Failed to Return Home from Stroll and Search Is Instituted. Peter Fongay, John Kenet and Chas. Majacke, all aged about 16 years, went into the woods near Passaic, N. J., for a stroll. At 10:30 that night the boys had not returned, and, fearing some accident, at breakneck speed over the pitfalls of the site, finally plunging over the embankment of the River Desperes into the bed of the muddy stream twelve feet below. Francis and Taylor were partly stunned and bruised, but sustained no broken bones.

Finest Station for Capital.

Washington is to have what is claimed will be the largest and most beautiful railway station in the world. Plans for a union station to cost \$6,000,000 and to be used by all the roads entering the city, have been submitted to the Senate committee on the District of Columbia by Daniel H. Burnham, architect for the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Will Found in Old Paper.

Harvey L. Wheelock of Chicago filed the will of his father, Jerome Wheelock of Worcester, Mass., in the Probate Court through his counsel, Henry P. Harris. Mr. Wheelock could not find the will for some time, but it was discovered rolled up in an old newspaper. It disposes of nearly \$600,000 in bequests.

Sand Buried Four Workmen.

Four laborers were buried by the cave-in of a sand bank at Forty-eighth street and Eighth avenue, Brooklyn. Louis Tremaine was taken out dead; Carlo Cecato died on the way to a hospital; Tony Castori was injured internally, and may die; and Angelo Montellio had three ribs broken.

Three-Cent Fare in Cleveland.

The Cleveland City Council has passed the 3-cent fare franchise ordinance. There was no demonstration when the vote resulted in 20 to 2 in favor of the passage of the measure. The franchise provides for about twenty miles of double track railway.

Fire in Newark, N. J.

Fire in Newark, N. J., destroyed the building occupied by the American Refining and Crucible Company, the Calcutta Manufacturing Company, and the Crystal Lead and Chemical Company. Loss \$75,000.

Tornado Wrecks a Church.

A tornado visited Scotch Plains, a Dutch settlement near Belleville, Kan., and did much damage. Several houses were blown down and the Dutch church completely demolished. No lives were lost.

Senate Passes Subsidy Bill.

The Senate passed the Hanna-Prye ship subsidy bill by a vote of 42 to 31. Six Republicans, including Allison, Spooner, Dooliver and Quarles, voted against the measure. No friendly amendment was adopted.

Will Not Repay Stone Ransom.

The Turkish government has made a flat refusal to repay the United States the \$72,500 given to the brigands as a ransom for Miss Stone and her companion, Mrs. Tsikla.

Successor for Secretary Hitchcock.

Willis Van Devanter of Wyoming, assistant attorney general for the Interior Department, is the choice of President Roosevelt as successor to Secretary Hitchcock, who is soon to retire.

Riots in St. Petersburg.

Ten thousand persons took part in students' riots in St. Petersburg, which kept army of police and cavalry busy and caused injury to many of the participants.

Takes the Place of Rubber.

Labellite is the name of a new substance designed to take the place of rubber, which has been invented by Prof. C. H. Labell of Salt Lake City.

Robbers Wreck Bank Safe.

Bank robbers wrecked the safe of the Citizens Bank at Star City, Ind. The heavy steel outer and inner doors were

blown from their fastenings. Then the

thieves tried to blow open the time-lock doors of the money vault, which contained \$50,000, but before they could get the money they were driven away by the citizens. For all their time and trouble the robbers secured only \$20 in money.

RULES BOYCOTT IS LEGAL.

Missouri Supreme Court Decides in Favor of Labor Unions. In the Supreme Court sitting en banc at Jefferson City, Mo., an opinion was handed down declaring that courts of equity have power to enjoin labor organizations from enforcing boycotts on corporations. The opinion, rendered by Judge Sherwood, affirmed the judgment of a lower court which had refused the application of the Marx & Haas Jeans Clothing Company of St. Louis for an injunction to restrain Anthony Watson and other officers of the National Labor Union from enforcing a boycott on the company. The Supreme Court holds that if the labor unions of the State are not permitted to tell the story of their wrongs or their supposed wrongs by word of mouth or with pen and print and to endeavor to get other persons to aid them by all peaceable means in securing redress of such wrongs, free speech is affected.

MAY HAVE COMMITTED SUICIDE.

Mystery in Disappearance of Rev. C. L. Smith of Lincoln, Neb. Rev. C. L. Smith, an old and well-known resident of University park, a Lincoln, Neb., habitation, has mysteriously disappeared. Letters dated at Grinnell, Iowa, and postmarked Omaha, bear his acquaintances to fear that the missing man has lost control of his reasoning faculties and possibly committed suicide. Five letters were received by the family in one day. In them Mr. Smith indicated that the next family reunion would be in heaven. In one he spoke of having the smallpox and of having to go to the pest-house.

LOANED \$3,000,000 TO FRIENDS.

Collis P. Huntington Estate Will Lose Vast Sum Through Generosity. The late Collis P. Huntington loaned at least \$3,000,000 to personal friends who could not pay it back. The executors of the estate and the State's transfer tax appraisers have discovered this feature, and the executors say they cannot hope to realize any large sum from these accounts. The total estate will amount to between \$28,000,000 and \$30,000,000 and the transfer tax to the State will foot up about \$800,000.

NO LIQUOR FOR STUDENTS.

Texas Saloon-keepers Must Not Sell to Them Says Supreme Court. Under a decision of the Supreme Court of Texas, just handed down, saloonkeepers may not sell liquors to students of educational institutions without making themselves liable to suits for damages. The word "knowingly" was inserted in the law governing the sale of liquors to minors by the Legislature, but the court holds that this does not apply to students, who are not all minors.

REFORM SCHOOL IN FLAMES.

287 Inmates Believed to Have Got Out Safely. The State School of Reform at Lexington, Ky., in which 287 children are confined, burned down. All the children are believed to have got out safely. At 1:30 o'clock the boys' barracks caught fire. The institution was erected at a cost of \$100,000. There are eight buildings.

Plot to Destroy Warships.

A sensation has been created in Vienna by the discovery of a plot to destroy the Austro-Hungarian warships Habsburg and Arpad, which are stationed at Pola. A large quantity of dynamite was recently stolen at Trieste and the government has been informed by an anonymous letter that the Habsburg and Arpad were imperiled.

Three Workmen Killed.

Three steel workmen met their death in the iron mills at Steelville, Mo. John Salvador and Michael Uloski were caught in a cave-in and smothered to death at the La Belle iron works. John Cibere's head was crushed to a pulp between a buggy of steel and a railroad car at the National steel works.

Damage Done by Field Mice.

Theorists have been figuring the matter state that the annual damage to the crops of Hancock County, Ohio, by field mice reaches the enormous sum of \$20,000. Many farmers in the eastern part of the county threaten a wholesale purchase of cats.

Ohio Coal Companies Unite.

The Continental Coal Company of Cleveland announces the purchase of the property of the Columbus Coal Company and the Summit Coal Company, whose output was handled by the General Fuel Company. The consideration is \$1,000,000.

Fight Dual to the Death.

Reese Evans and A. A. Smith fought a duel with Winchester at eight feet distance at Purdy Station, Nev. Each received injuries from which death resulted. The quarrel was over a strip of almost worthless land.

Knew How to Fight.

Lieutenant dropped at West Point for weakness in mathematics has returned from the Philippines, where he fought fifty bolomen single-handed, killing three and holding the rest till reinforcements arrived.

Irish Member Raises Big Scene.

One of the boldest scenes witnessed in the House of Commons since the parliament days of the Irish Nationalists ended with the suspension of John Dillon, due to his calling Joseph Chamberlain a liar.

Leads Boys Famous Villa.

William B. Leeds, president of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad, has purchased from the estate of Henry Hilton the famous villa known as Otter Rocks, at Bellhaven, Conn.

Bryan Moves to Farm.

W. J. Bryan celebrated his forty-ninth birthday by moving to his farm, where he will live in barn till new house is completed.

Named for Alice Roosevelt.

Emperor William has directed that a former torpedo boat, now used as a gunship, shall be renamed "Alice Roosevelt."

STALLED TRAINS FREE.

Railroad Lines Closed by the Late Blizzard. Traffic on the three transcontinental lines which cross North Dakota has been resumed since the great March blizzard. The Soo was least affected. The Northern Pacific blockade lasted 131 hours, and the first train from the Pacific coast arrived in St. Paul after a storm came in six days later. Six east-bound limited trains were caught in the drifts. Two of them were derailed and the equipment was used in making up trains west of the blockaded area which were sent back to the coast to care for the business of the trains sent from St. Paul and caught by the drifts. The Great Northern fared worse than the other lines. The blockade lasted 144 hours—the longest interruption of traffic the system has ever experienced. Although put to great expense to clear the tracks and suffering heavy losses in traffic, the railroad officials are pleased, with the heavy snow being given needed moisture to the Dakota wheat fields. This fact also seemed to please the new settlers, more than 2,000 of whom have passed through the St. Paul gateway to their new homes within twenty-four hours, coming from Indiana, Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania, Kansas and Missouri.

SAFE BLOWERS CAUSE BIG FIRE.

Start \$150,000 Blaze in the Commercial Hotel at Marissa, Ill. Safe blowers are responsible for a fire which destroyed \$150,000 worth of property at Marissa, Ill., Tuesday night. The Commercial Hotel, a two-story building, where fifty persons were asleep, shortly before midnight, and blew the safe. One of the blowers was not checked before it was set off, and the fire spread rapidly and was not checked before it had reached the roof. The fire spread to the following buildings: Lyon & White's drug store, Farn's barber shop, Hasson's barber shop, Wilson's millinery store, Brown & Co's grain elevator, A. D. Matthews' property store, Hamilton & Co's bank, S. Reja's dwelling and icehouse, Lyon & White's lumber yard and A. L. Kuma's residence. Several persons narrowly escaped death in the flames.

REBEL LEADER GIVES UP.

General Lukhan's Successor Agrees to Turn in 400 Rifles. Gen. Lukhan's efforts to lead Generala, who recently issued a proclamation declaring himself the successor of Gen. Lukhan in the island of Samar, P. I., to surrender have been successful. Both Gen. Smith, in command of the United States forces on the island of Samar, and Generala have agreed to an armistice to facilitate the collection of Generala's men, with their rifles, which the former commander will be allowed to keep. The latter will be paid in at the fort. Gen. Smith cables that Generala has 400 rifles, and that he guarantees the pacification of his men.

Tiffin Woolen Mills Close.

The Tiffin, Ohio, woolen mills are in the hands of a receiver, Pauline R. Babin of Saginaw, Mich., one of the members of the firm, filed his petition in the United States court at Toledo, asking a dissolution of partnership and the appointment of a receiver. The Guardian Trust Company of Cleveland was appointed.

Fire Insurance Costs More.

Fire insurance rates on all manufacturing and mercantile risks were advanced 25 per cent throughout the country east of the Rocky Mountains by the Western Union underwriters. New York City is the only point in territory named not affected by the new schedule.

Big Dock Fire in Hoboken.

Fire at Hoboken destroyed the Phoenix and Barber docks, the steamer British Queen and a number of lighters. Nearly a score of persons were drowned or burned to death and the property loss is nearly \$1,000,000.

Refused by Harry Garfield.

Harry A. Garfield of Cleveland, a son of President Garfield, has been offered the position of civil service commissioner to succeed William A. Rodenberg, resigned. Mr. Garfield declined the appointment.

Life Sentence for Debt.

W. T. Nugent, formerly a wealthy merchant of Louisville, has been sentenced to pay \$14,400 into federal court. He will be imprisoned until he is ready to pay the amount, which his counsel claims means a life sentence.

Assaults Rich Woman.

Mrs. Ellen Carey, a wealthy old woman, who recently inherited several thousand dollars in cash from a sister, was mysteriously attacked in St. Louis by a strange man, who left her in a dying condition.

Six Life-Savers Lost.

Capt. Elbridge of the Monomoy, Mass., life-saving station and five of his crew, who started to the relief of a distressed large, were drowned by the capsizing of their lifeboat. Only Surfman Ellis of seven men who started escaped.

Danish Upper House Approves Sale.

The Landsting, the Danish upper house, in committee of the whole and in executive session, voted to ratify the treaty providing for the sale of the Danish West Indies to the United States.

Paper from Sorghum Cane.

Plans were completed at Appleton, Wis., for a paper mill to be built at Independence, Kan. The new mill will manufacture paper from sorghum cane by an improved process.

Plot in Carr's Army.

Wholesale conspiracies for the systematic betrayal of military secrets to a foreign power have been discovered among officers of high rank in the Russian army.

J. H. Fairchild Is Dead.

James H. Fairchild, who for sixty-eight years had been connected with Oberlin College, and for thirty-three years was its president, died, at the age of 91 years.

Swims River on Bed.

In payment of a freak bet on the McGovern-Sullivan fight, Ed Daneroh, a lumber worker, swam the Ohio river at Louisville, Ky. He was covered with ice after accomplishing the feat.

STORY OF A MYSTERY.

The Ely-Rogers Disappearance baffles Police of the Whole Country.

For a person to suddenly vanish as if earth had swallowed him up is a most difficult feat. This is the opinion of police and expert detectives. Yet, despite this dictum, hundreds of persons drop out of sight every year. What becomes of these people is a mystery few detectives will attempt to explain. The most notable case of mysterious disappearance during the past year



was that of Frank Ely Rogers, a boy of 14, who disappeared from his home in Evanston, Ill. He was accompanied by his aunt, Miss Florence Ely. Since their disappearance last July all efforts to find them have been futile.

Until last July Miss Ely had been a piano teacher in Evanston. She is 40 years old, slender and of delicate physique. Her hair is dark brown. Her large dark eyes are expressive. Altogether she is a handsome gentleman of more than usual intelligence and devoted to music. For twenty years she made her home with her sister, the wife of James C. Rogers, as did also her mother, who is heartbroken over the peculiar action of her daughter. Mr. Rogers is connected with the mercantile firm of Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., in Chicago, and is a man of ability and some means.

When Frank was born, fourteen years ago, Miss Ely idolized the boy. She loved him as if she were his mother, and it was her delight to care for and amuse him. As he grew into boyhood her affection kept pace with his growth. The care of the boy took precedence of all else in her mind. As the boy grew older and her absorption in him increased she gave up nearly all her social duties. She wished to devote her entire time to her nephew.

On the morning of July 13 Frank left home ostensibly to attend a picnic in the woods near Evanston.

He said, good-bye cheerfully to his mother and his grandmother, the aged Mrs. Ely, and slighted his aunt, as is now remembered. By persistent search their movements for an hour or so after they left the house were traced. Frank Rogers, finally took a north-bound electric car which runs from Chicago to Milwaukee, and that was the last time they were seen in Evanston.

Since then dozens of clues have been followed, but not one has led to a reliable trace of the couple. Mr. Rogers has spared neither time nor money in the search. He has employed the best detectives, and the police force of every city and town in the country has been wanted to keep on the alert.

Early in December last Mr. and Mrs. Rogers inserted an advertisement in the newspapers calling upon them to come home Christmas and all would be forgiven. All Christmas night a lamp kept burning brightly in the window of the house on Hinman avenue. The family felt sure that the fugitives would return. Their hopes were disappointed.

As a last resource the parents have resorted to the chain letter system to find the absent ones. Here is their plea for help:

"Dear Friend—Will you kindly help a heart-broken father and mother in an effort to find their loved ones by writing three copies of this letter and sending them, over your own signature, to three friends, making the same request of them, and so on, forming an endless chain.

Miss Florence Ely and nephew, Frank Ely Rogers, disappeared from their home, 713 Hinman avenue, Evanston, Ill., July 13, 1901. Nothing has been heard of them since.

Miss Ely is 40 years of age, about 5 feet 3 inches in height, very thin and weighs from 80 to 100 pounds; dark brown hair, very expressive; dark brown hair; large dark brown eyes, with an intense expression; thin nose; thin lips; good teeth; good complexion; attractive to children.

Frank Ely Rogers is 14 years of age, height 5 feet 6 inches; weight about 80 pounds; medium brown hair, gray-blue eyes, thin, slender hands, is left handed, writes with the right or left hand, and a glad welcome to all. Only love and a glad welcome await them both. A large reward will be given for their recovery, and for the return of the restoration of either of both. Printed letters with pictures will be sent upon request. Send all communications to JAMES C. ROGERS, 713 Hinman avenue, Evanston, Ill.

In many ways the case is one of the most puzzling known to the police. How a woman so striking in appearance as Miss Ely managed to conceal herself and her nephew from the shrewdest police in the country? Are they dead? If so, what has become of their bodies? Have they left the country? If so, where did they get the means for so long a trip? These problems remain to be solved.

HETTY GREEN'S HUSBAND DIES.

Decedent Was First American to Make a Fortune in the Philippines.

Edward H. Green, husband of Mrs. Hetty R. Green, the richest woman in America, died at the Green home in Belknap Falls, Vt., after an illness of several months. He was 81 years old. Mrs. Green has been at Belknap Falls constantly the last few weeks, and Miss Sylvia Green has been with her father all through his sickness.

Mr. Green was born in Vermont, but early in life left that State to seek his fortune, and found it in Manila, the capital of the Philippines. He resided in that city for seventeen years, and left it with \$1,000,000. He then settled in New York, where he engaged in Wall street speculations, at first with considerable success.

Hetty Green was at that time Miss Harriet R. Robinson, a society belle and a woman of striking personality and beauty. She was even then reputed to be worth something like \$100,000. Naturally she had scores of suitors. Green entered the lists and carried off the prize. He was then a handsome man and apparently destined to become a very successful one. Before their marriage an anti-nuptial contract was signed and sealed, by which Mr. Green agreed that his wife's fortune should not be liable for his debts and obligations, or for any of their joint expenses.

For some time after their marriage the Greens lived in London, where their two children were born, but in 1872 they returned to New York. Mr. Green was reputed to be a shrewd and level-headed financier, but Mrs. Green, who is now about 70 years old, early proved herself the better financier of the two. He lost his fortune. She doubled and tripled hers.

Congress.

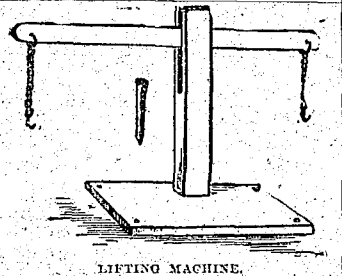
For three hours on Tuesday in the Senate the bill providing for the protection of the President of the United States and for the punishment of United States courts of those who commit monetary offenses was under consideration. Mr. Bacon opposed the bill and Mr. Hoar and Mr. Mason supported it. Earlier in the day a lively debate was precipitated by the effort of Mr. Hawley to have printed as a document some Philippine correspondence. Eventually the matter was ordered printed as requested. Thirty-nine private pension bills were passed, the calendar being cleared. An executive session preceded adjournment. The general debate on the river and harbor bill was continued. Mr. Hepburn (Iowa) made his annual annual measure. The other speakers were Messrs. Ball (Texas) and Lawrence (Mass.), both members of the committee, and Messrs. White (Ky.), Thompson (Ala.) and Burnett (Ala.), who spoke in favor of amendments of interest to the districts. April 23 was set aside as memorial day on Representative Stokes of South Carolina and Representative Crump of Michigan.

During most of the Senate session Wednesday the bill providing for the protection of the President of the United States was under consideration. Mr. Crumperson offered a substitute for the bill. It makes the assassination or attempted assassination of the President or Vice-President, or the sovereign of a foreign country within the jurisdiction of the United States, punishable by death; the killing of the President or Vice-President, or the sovereign of a foreign country, shall be punished by imprisonment not exceeding twenty years. Mr. Bacon introduced a bill for the deportation and exclusion of alien anarchists. It was the one which, introduced by former Senator Hill of New York, had been passed by the Senate but had failed in the House. A brief executive session preceded adjournment. In the House fair progress was made with the river and harbor bill. After the close of general debate, twenty-seven of the 115 pages of the bill were disposed of. Several members took advantage of the latitude allowed in general debate to discuss other topics. Mr. Spooner (Ohio) spoke in opposition to ship subsidies. Mr. Lewis (Ga.) favored trip revision and Mr. Powers (Mass.) advocated irrigation in the West. Mr. Burton, in charge of the bill, answered the criticisms advanced against it.

Thursday in the Senate was devoted to consideration of the bill to protect the President. An agreement was reached to vote on the measure and amendments at 4 o'clock Friday afternoon. At 4 o'clock the bill was passed by a vote of 62 to 35, and the

FARMERS' CORNER.

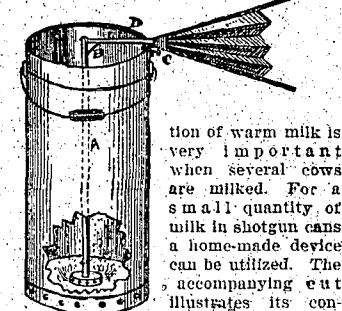
A Lifting Machine.
The device shown is just the thing for the farm that is operated by one man with occasional help, as many farms are run. A platform of any dimensions desired, is built of heavy oak planks with a hole cut in the middle in which is inserted a post made of timber three or four inches square. A slot is cut in this post to extend nearly one-half its length, and is an inch and a half wide. The lever which is made of timber one and a half inches wide so as to fit snugly in the slot. This lever is bolted into position. A number of holes should be bored through the lever so that a longer arm may be had on one side of the post when wanted; as a rule the lever works best when it extends about double the distance on one side. If the object to be moved is heavy it may be best to spike the platform to the ground, which may be readily done by the use of long wooden pegs driven through holes bored in each corner of the platform. It will be noticed



that two holes are bored in the post below where the lever arm is fastened, permitting the operator to lower the arm to suit the work he has to do. This lifter will be found very handy in moving logs, grain in bags and other heavy things which must be handled on the farm.

Growing Sorghum for Stock.
The failure of the corn crop last year will induce farmers to plant more or less of other things the coming season. Alfalfa, millet, sorghum and speltz will all be tried, and in some localities one or more will be found a most desirable addition to crops for stock. The culture of sorghum is extending, and tests have proved that its culture is not confined to favored sections, but that it can probably be grown with success wherever corn can be grown. The plant is drought-resisting, it yields heavily and the stalks, if properly cured, are eaten and relished by all farm stock. The main trouble experienced with sorghum is in the curing—the crop seems to be as easily raised as corn, but it is best cured under cover by setting it in small shocks along the wall of a shed. It may be cured in the field, like corn, if put up in small shocks. Every farmer with cows or swine should give up an acre of ground this spring for sorghum. You may not be able to grow it with full success this year, but will learn its needs thoroughly, so that the next season it will be a success.

Home-Made Milk Aerator.
It pays to use some standard device for aerating and cooling the milk drawn fresh from the cows. The aerator



tion of warm milk is very important when several cows are milked. For a small quantity of milk in shotguns a home-made device can be utilized. The accompanying cut illustrates its construction and use. Procure a good hand bellows and have a tin snail solder on a small tin tube, with a "rose" attachment at the bottom, somewhat like that shown at A in the cut. B represents a brace soldered on to make the attachment more rigid. A clamp can be attached at C to fasten to the edge of the can, though the bellows can be easily operated without it. It may be necessary to extend the tube of the bellows at D. This arrangement will work satisfactorily in quickly aerating a can of warm milk and can be done while the can is setting in water to cool down.—Hoard's Dairyman.

Does Sheep-Raising Pay?
To this question the sheep raiser on land at a low value will undoubtedly answer yes, and the man on high price land, no. It would seem as if something was wrong with this state of affairs. Year by year the raising of sheep in large numbers, changes from the high price farm to the one where land is cheap. It may be true that in the East where farms are held at prices more than double that asked for land in sections of the West, farmers can not afford to raise sheep, yet why not? In any section where sheep can be raised without the winter season of feeding being too long sheep should be raised with profit regardless of the land value of the farm, within reason, of course. It is largely a question of intelligent management, just as with any other crop. Everything seems to point to a decided change in methods during the coming years, and the thoughtful farmer with some knowledge of sheep raising is beginning to feel that he is keeping up the fertility of his farm by raising sheep as profitably for his market as his distant competitor for his.

What is Stock Feed.
The *Western Stock Journal* says that a miller and grain dealer in McPherson, Kan., says there is less wheat in McPherson County than for many years at the same time. The scarcity of corn and its high price have led many to

feed it to stock. Its claimed to know of some who had fed out 5,000 bushels, and one man, who sold 7,000 bushels last July, had since bought 8,000 bushels to feed out, and another had bought 15,000 bushels for the same purpose. It estimated the amount fed on the farms in that county at not less than 500 bushels on each farm, and the total as not less than half the crop of 1901. While we think these figures may be a little exaggerated, or more than a little if applied to more than the one county, we do not find fault if they are true. Though in the Eastern States, we used to think wheat flour bread a luxury compared to that made from cornmeal, or "rye and Indian" meal. If the farmers there can grow wheat so that it costs less than corn, then feed it, as it has about the same nutritive value. Not many years ago the farmers of Kansas and Nebraska were reported as burning their corn because a ton of it would not buy a ton of coal, and made a better fire. Now if a bushel of ground wheat will fetch as many steers or hogs as a bushel of cornmeal, and costs less, let them use it.—American Cultivator.

The Ideal Farm Home.
Forty years ago this subject would have meant something quite different from what it does at present, says Indiana Farmer. Then a plain frame building, with plastered walls and a brick chimney would have seemed a great advance on the double log cabin, with its sick and mud chimney at either end, the well-sweep in the yard, chickens roosting in the trees or in the front yard was not deemed out of place in early days, and shade trees, shrubbery and flower beds were exceptional, if not unknown.

The ideal farm home as we now regard it, must have many ornamental features and numerous conveniences that in pioneer days were unthought of. As to externals our first thought is regarding walks and drives. They should be dry and clean. Mud should not be tracked into the house, and to prevent this gravel should be used, freely, not only to make walks to barnyards and outhouses, but to build drives from the road in front to the wagon shed in the rear. A shed or covered way ought to extend from a side porch of the house to the drive so the ladies can enter or depart from the carriage dry shod. It must have a telephone connecting with all the neighborhood and the towns and villages near. It can have a daily mail, which it easily can have if the roads are what they ought to be. It must have shade trees, vines, shrubbery and flowers in the blue-grass lawn, and a small fruit as well as a vegetable garden, well stocked with the best varieties and well tended, and it should be convenient to the kitchen, so as to be most available and useful.

Shield for the Crupper.
J. F. Granger, of Waukesha County, Wisconsin, writes Iowa Homestead: "enclose a sketch of a good plan to keep a horse that is an habitual crupper from getting his tail over the line and giving trouble. Buckle two lengths of light leather from hip strap around the tail above the breeching, making it fit snugly and loosely over the tail. From the buckle of the crupper on each side fasten a perpendicular strap on each side of the rump. Make a leather network down to the bottom piece, and one will have a device that will let the horse switch his tail and at the same time will prevent any trouble coming from getting his tail over the lines."

Beet Pulp as Feed.
Seven thousand sheep and 150 steers are on feed on the beet pulp at the Fort Collins (Colo.) sugar refinery. The company also sells the pulp at 30 cents per ton, and the sheep eat between ten and fifteen pounds of it each day, while each steer takes away from 100 to 150 pounds daily and often bawls for more. The feeding is largely of the experimental order as yet. The officials say that they will import some grain in order to finish the animals properly before sending them to market.

Cost of Keeping a Hen.
There is considerable difference of opinion as to how much it costs to keep a hen. The cost depends upon the hen's ability to forage. It is a saving and clear gain to convert refuse into eggs and meat. The cost of keeping a hen has been variously estimated at from 50 cents to \$1.50 a year. It costs more in the Northern States than in the Southern States. It costs more if the hens are confined than if they are allowed to run.

A Barn for the Cows.
Don't keep cows in same barn with other stock. Time is money, therefore the barn should be convenient for cleaning out, for feeding and for getting cows in and out. It should allow an abundance of sunshine.

Remarkable Tenacity of Life.
The Jew betrays an absolutely unprecedented tenacity of life. It far exceeds that of any other known people. This we may illustrate by the following example: Suppose two groups of 100 infants each, one Jewish, one of average American parentage, to be born on the same day. In spite of the disparity of social conditions in favor of the latter, the chances, determined by statistics, are that one-half of the American children will die within 47 years, while the first half of the Jews will not succumb to disease or accident before the expiration of 71 years. The death rate is really but little over half that of the American population. This holds good in infancy as in middle age. Of 1,000 Jews born, 217 die before the age of 7 years, while 453 Christians—more than twice as many—are likely to die within the same period.

The "daily fishing" is the means of subsistence of about 40,000 people in Norway, and is the most important industry of the coast population, many of whom combine it with farming.

The few dollar note, known as the "Buffalo Bill" has on it the face of a bison, one-third of the earth's surface is arable.

BEET SUGAR MAKING.

ITS IMPORTANCE ILLUSTRATED IN STATE OF MICHIGAN.

Gives Profitable Returns to Farmers and Benefits Consumers by Establishing a Competition Which the Sugar Trust Is Powerless to Suppress.

The Journal in this issue makes a presentation of the importance of the beet sugar industry to the farmers of the State. What the factories that take this product of the farm have done will amaze those who now, for the first time, read of the extent of their operations. The money paid out for sugar beets has added materially to the prosperity of the districts in which they are produced, and has continued on its way to stimulate every interest in which the farmer appears as a buyer.

It will be noticed that there is claimed for each beet sugar factory some measure of success. As a matter of fact, not all of them have made money in the sense in which it is made in many old-established interests. But if all of them had it would still not operate powerfully to the same mind as a reason for placing this industry in jeopardy by reduction of the tariff on imported raw sugar. The policy of protection is sustained by the votes of this country, not that the protected industries will barely make both ends meet. The industry of sugar making in the United States is protected that it may be profitable—so that it may pay up to the American standard for labor and be a factor in lowering the

woman and many other rich women lies in the fact that this one paid?—American Economist.

More than Our Duty.
We have performed far more than our duty toward Cuba. We cannot pump it and get the return to be expected from a spoiled child. It is not our business to provide concessions for Cuba simply because it is Cuba. The island will soon be foreign soil under its own President and Congress, with its own fiscal and other policies. The latest Republican national platform says: "We renew our faith in the policy of protection to American labor. In that policy our industries have been established, diversified and maintained." As to the general principles of reciprocity, the platform declares: "We favor the associated policy of reciprocity so directed as to open our markets on favorable terms for what we do not ourselves produce in return for free foreign markets."

That is as far as the Republican party has declared itself. To make an exception in behalf of Cuba or any other independent nation would be an injustice in government as well as party stultification.—Trenton Gazette.

The South and the Tariff.
The Southern people were once, in the days of the Whigs, about equally divided on the tariff question. Virginia sometimes went for the Whigs. So did North Carolina, Kentucky, Tennessee and Georgia—Alabama came very near casting her vote for Gen. Taylor, and Louisiana has always been a tariff State. The statue of Henry Clay has stood upon our streets for half a century. With the race question out of the way the South would again have

IN GREAT DANGER.



price of a given article to the community. The beet sugar industry does both these things. It gives satisfactory returns to the farmer or else he will not raise the beets; the whip hand thus remaining with him, and not with the factory. It has lowered the price of sugar to the consumer by the confession of the trust, and the evidence is to be had at any grocery store, the price of the refined article being now nearly or quite down to the figure it touched under free trade in foreign sugar.

The beet sugar industry has thus justified its claim for protection by benefit to the consumer, by good prices to the grower, and by adding to the general prosperity of the State. The plea for lowering the tariff is founded on:

An alleged suffering Cuba.
In all sincerity the Journal declares that it cannot conclude that Cuba is suffering. There were brought before the Ways and Means Committee of the House a number of Cuban sugar planters. We have yet to read the testimony of one who did not acknowledge that the island was prosperous; that labor was better employed than ever before; that any enlargement of the sugar industry by increasing the size and number of the plantations would mean that labor must be imported to work them—cheap labor, not American labor. In fairness, let us admit that some of these Cuban planters predicted suffering in the future if the sugar crop of the island could not be sold at a higher rate than offered now.

Grant that. But in whose hands, then, is the price? In the hands of the Sugar Trust. If the tariff is cut 20, or some other per cent, there is no certainty that the Sugar Trust will do other than say to the Cuban planter: "The price of sugar is fixed in the London market; any reduction in the tariff is velvet for me." If you do not wish to take the price we offer there are thousands of tons of surplus sugar in the market to be had at that price.

Michigan capital is slowly building up an industry of profit to the communities in which its factories are located, and the source of a cheaper household necessity to thousands. It was started under a pledge—a written pledge, not one in the air like that said to have been made to Cuba—a pledge to protect beet sugar that so much of the home market as it could supply should be saved to it by a tariff on raw sugar.

All that the industry asks is that that pledge be kept. If there is some where a pledge to Cuba, the rich Gen. of the Antilles, let that be kept, too, but at the expense of the taxpayers as a whole—not of one industry.—Detroit Journal.

This One Paid.
It was regarded as a sensational episode and so treated by the newspapers that a rich woman should land in New York one day last week, bringing \$75,000 worth of Paris furs, on which she promptly paid duties amounting to over \$31,000. It did not appear that she complained of delay or mistreatment at the hands of the customs inspectors. People who honestly declare their dutiable articles seldom find any reason for complaint. But isn't it curious that the newspapers should treat as a sensational episode the fact that a rich woman voluntarily obeyed the law and paid the duties that the government was entitled to receive? Is it because the difference between this rich

successful tariff leaders like those grand Whigs who live in our history—Prentiss, Sharkey, Hillard, Gus Henry, the eagle owner of Tennessee, the Marshalls of Kentucky, Stephens and Toombs of Georgia, Graham of North Carolina, and others who made national reputations. In fact, the South is stronger to-day for protection than she was before the Civil War. Then she was purely an agricultural community. Now we are largely manufacturers, and every part of the South is interested in some kind of industry which objects to foreign competition. We vote protection not only for our sugar, but also for our rice, our lumber, our oranges and our cotton goods. Of course, each community has its own special industry in mind when the tariff question is under consideration, but it cannot justly be said of Louisiana or of the South that we are not willing to extend to others what we ask for ourselves.—New Orleans Item.

What We Know.
We know with much accuracy that free trade for Cuban sugar means the destruction of our domestic sugar industry. We know that it came into being by protection. We know that it was the first significant extension of protection to agriculture, and we know that the farmers of many States have profited by it, and that it means the addition of a new crop to the variety by which they make a living from their land. Extension of protection to their land is an economic experiment that has become a demonstration. Why should it be abandoned, to the injury of American farmers, in order that Cuba may be delivered from hypothetical distress? Why not consider the interest of the American farmer and make the Cuban the subject of experiment? Why not let Cuba go on, organize her government, take the independence for which she fought and see whether she goes over the hill to the poorhouse by losing the chance to sell one ton of sugar in Spain to forty sold in the United States?—San Francisco Call.

The Head of the Sugar Trust.
General Grosvenor has hit the nail on the head. Every indication points to the Sugar Trust as having organized this Cuban reciprocity movement. It means money in the pockets of the trust and an advance in trust certificates—and here is the speculation which General Grosvenor sees underlying the entire agitation. The trust showed itself a little too conspicuously at first; but it has now dropped out of sight as far as possible and is allowing the New York newspapers, Federal officials and Cubans to do the lobbying for it. It has been a long time since we have seen a trust thus attempting to control legislation, but the Sugar Trust has done this so long in all matters relating to sugar that it feels perhaps that it is entitled to dictate the laws. This is bad enough in itself, without having our Federal officials lobbying in its interest.—New Orleans Times-Democrat.

Should Not Be Disturbed.
This is no time for tariff tinkering nor for tariff tinkering discussion. The present tariff has proved satisfactory to the country and will not be disturbed so long as Republicans remain in power. Helena (Mont.) Record.

Commercial agencies such as Dun's and Bradstreet's are not allowed in Russia.

MILES WOULD QUIT.

THREATENS TO RESIGN IF ARMY BILL IS PASSED.

Military Head of the Nation Tells Senate Committee He Could Now Name the Men Who Would Be Advanced—May Be Removed.

Lieut. Gen. Miles, testifying before the Senate committee on military affairs the other day, declared that if the army reorganization bill submitted by Secretary of War Root should become a law he would be forced to resign his position and retire. Further than that, Gen. Miles stated that he "could name the men who would be selected to fill the new places" should the bill become a law. The declarations of Gen. Miles are expected to widen the breach between him and the War Department, and friends of the President declare he will resent the statement that certain persons in the army are already assured of high positions should the bill become a law. The testimony of Gen. Miles was given privately before the committee, and he submitted a typewritten outline of his attitude toward the bill. "The testimony created a sensation in the capital. Secretary of War Root, when shown Gen. Miles' testimony, declined to say whether any action would be taken by the President or by the department. Secretary Root exhibited little feeling. He remarked quietly that he was sorry



Lieut. Gen. Miles opposed this bill. He pointed out that, under the section of which Gen. Miles complained, the lieutenant general would have greatly enlarged powers in army management, instead of being restricted in his functions, as he supposed.

Gen. Miles' testimony created a good impression on the committee and his earnestness had evidently considerable influence. It is possible the statement made by Gen. Miles that he could name the officers who are likely to be selected for the new places under the bill will arouse the ire of Mr. Roosevelt. The statement was made without the knowledge that it would be repeated, but it became known to Secretary Root and the President and led to a good deal of comment in the War Department.

Gen. Miles, in opposing the idea of a general staff, controlled by civilians, claimed part of the credit for the victory of the American army at Santiago, declaring he ordered Shafter to move from Tampa to Santiago, and it was because of his orders that Shafter's army arrived so soon. He told the incident to show that he had been completely in command with due respect to the dignity of his position. Gen. Miles read his typewritten statement to the committee, which he accepted as an official criticism. The stenographer present was directed by Senator Quay to omit a good deal of the testimony which followed the reading of the statement. This was because Gen. Miles wished to have the statements he made regarded as confidential. He did not hesitate to describe the bill as one calculated to increase the confusion of the military administration, and at one time he stated that the effect of the bill would be to enable the authorities to reward their favorites. He made the assertion that he could name the officers who were likely to be appointed by the President to the new office of major general and that of brigadier general among the places created by the pending measure.

Gen. Miles was 62 years old last August. The President has authority to retire him now arbitrarily under the law, and a Washington correspondent says, "It is strongly intimated that this will be done, and done in a way to make it unpleasant for Gen. Miles." A suggestion has already been made to the President that he should retire the lieutenant general under the law and rebuke him severely for his action in the Schles case, for the publicity given to his plan to relieve the situation in the Philippines, and for his testimony before the Senate committee.

TO SUCCEED POWDERLY.
Immigration Commissionership Offered to Chief Sargent.
T. V. Powderly, Commissioner General of Immigration at the port of New York, and Edward F. McCormick, Assistant Commissioner of Immigration at the same port, will, it is reported, shortly be retired from office. It is understood that Frank P. Sargent, grand master of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen, has been selected to succeed Commissioner General Powderly.

The decision to retire Commissioner General Powderly was made while the last few weeks. It is not understood that Powderly has been suspected of any dereliction of duty, but in view of the fact that he has failed to operate in perfect harmony with higher officials it was thought that the appointment of a new commissioner general would tend to promote the efficiency of the service.



Most of them are young men, and some of them are old. They are all from Dubuque, Neb.

KNIGHTS IN CHICAGO.

Twenty Thousand Pythians from Eleven States Hold a Jubilee.

Knights of Pythias from eleven States congregated in Chicago recently. More than 20,000 of them came, and these, added to a like number residing in Chicago, made an army of 40,000. It was one of the biggest conclaves ever held in the history of the order, and there has been an indication at the Coliseum which had never been surpassed in impressiveness by this order.

Three men, one of them of national reputation, received the degree of knighthood. These were Gov. La Follette of Wisconsin and two of Chicago's Aldermen, Frank T. Fowler and Milton J. Foreman. During the initiatory services, which began at 7 o'clock and did not end until long after midnight, thousands of knights were in attendance. Many of these came that could not get in.

Charles H. Cushing, the grand chancellor of Illinois, presided. The convention, which was known as a "Pythian Jubilee" was opened by Timoleon Lodge, No. 351, of Chicago. Timoleon Lodge, a loving was a reception of the supreme lodge officers and of the grand lodge officers of the several grand domains. Addresses were made by Robert L. O. White of Nashville, Tenn., the supreme keeper of the records and seal, and by Alas. Gen. James R. Carnahan of Indianapolis.

Senator Beveridge of Indiana was expected, the intention being to initiate him into the third degree also. Late in the day, however, a telegram was received from him stating that owing to public duties he would be unable to attend. Gov. La Follette was initiated by the Garfield Lodge of Milwaukee, Alderman Fowler by the Indianapolis lodge and Alderman Foreman by the Iola men of Dayton, Ohio. The three initiations had already taken the two first degrees, those of page and esquire.

More high officials of the Knights of Pythias were in Chicago than were ever together at one time, the grand chancellors of eleven States being present. They represented Illinois, Ohio, Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Texas, New Mexico, Indiana, Kentucky, Pennsylvania and Minnesota.

A conspicuous figure was that of Henry Clay Berry of Illinois, who is the oldest living past supreme chancellor.

The Coliseum was decorated elaborately for the occasion, flags and Pythian emblems being from the balconies and girders in profusion. The knights took care of everything in connection with the building while the initiations were going on, the electric lights and the heat being cared for by members of the order. Even the waiters were knights and the policemen who stood inside the door were knights.

The big building was made into a grand lodgeroom and there all the commanders in attendance made their headquarters during the jubilee. The building will hold about 13,000 persons if well packed, and this means not very many more than one-third of the visiting knights got into the place at one time.

TO BE AN AMBASSADOR.
U. S. Minister to Austria-Hungary to Have Higher Rank.

There are at present six United States ambassadors to foreign countries. Our representatives before the governments of Great Britain, France, Germany, Italy, Mexico and Russia, who formerly held the title of minister plenipotentiary and envoy extraordinary, have for some years enjoyed the greater distinction and a larger powers which go with the title of ambassador.

In this latter capacity they stand with the representatives of the European powers, while the ministers are of a secondary grade and do not enjoy the social privileges of the ambassadors. To give our representative to Austria-Hungary proper standing, measures are now pending at Washington to make him an ambassador.

The distinction of being the first American ambassador to the dual kingdom will fall to Robert S. McCormick of Chicago, who has been for a year our minister there and has been so successful in carrying his country with honor to himself and his country. Mr. McCormick comes of the family whose name is known to every farmer because of the agricultural implements manufactured under its name. He is college bred, stands high in business and social life, enjoys celebrity as a bibliophile. During Robert T. Lincoln's time in London as minister to the court of St. James, Mr. McCormick was secretary of legation. His wife was a daughter of Joseph Medill, the famous Chicago journalist.

LOAD OF MANIAC SOLDIERS.
Pitiable Condition of a Consignment of Men from the Philippines.

A consignment of insane soldiers passed through Chicago the other day and excited both horror and pity. There were eighteen in the consignment and they were on their way from the Philippines to the soldiers' hospital at Washington. Everyone of the eighteen was violently and incurably insane. The soldiers' guard faces peered menacingly through the windows of their coach, their manacled hands wildly threatened the on-lookers and their fiendish shrieks and laughter echoed through the railway station. Few of them were apparently dressed in body.

The maniacs were in charge of a squad of soldiers armed with clubs. The guards said in reply to questions that a consignment of a score or two score of maniacs from the Philippines was by no means unusual. The affliction is due either to the heat and unwholesome climate of the Philippines or to the indulgence in the Filipino "Vine" and other liquors sold there. The malady is of a violent and persistent nature and will not respond to any treatment that has yet been discovered.

When the train rolled into the union depot the insane soldiers clattered, shrieked, moaned and whined like wild beasts. Depot employees and trainmen who passed the car, not knowing of the presence of the maniacs, were greatly frightened when they heard a snarl of rage and then looked up into fiendish faces, which were staring and staring at them.



Thomas W. McCune, the inventor of the marvelous machine for removing pain by short-circuiting the nervous system, of Stark County, Ohio, and is 57 years old.

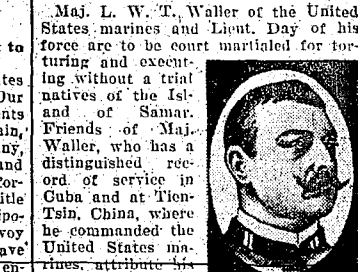
Thomas A. Edison says that Mr. McCune's invention is the most marvelous machine of the age. Oddly enough, the inventor is neither a medical man nor an electrician. He is just an inventor and has been studying electric and magnetic science only six or seven years. As a young man he lived in California and returned to the McCune farm near Akron about eighteen years ago, and has lived there ever since. He has invented a smoke consumer, several toilet apparatuses and an electric horse-starter. By his last machine he secures a current of one hundred-thousandth of a volt.

Prof. N. Dwight Harris, who has accepted the chair of constitutional history at Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis., is a son of N. W. Harris, a Chicago banker. He was born in Cincinnati, but removed to Chicago twenty years ago. He attended school at Evanston, Ill., went to Northwestern University and graduated from Yale in 1896. He studied at Leipzig and Berlin during 1897 and 1898. While at Yale he won the Cobden prize in political economy. The degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by the University of Chicago.

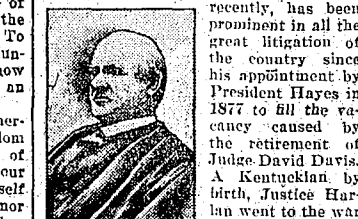
In Wilmington, Del., Miss Bessie Howes Hetherington has been divorced from Commander Hetherington, U. S. N., who, when he was a lieutenant on the Marion at Yokohama, Japan, shot to death George Govner Robinson, a U. S. N. ship's doctor, because of letters that had passed between the banker and Mrs. Hetherington. After his acquittal, Mrs. Hetherington was expected to divorce his wife, but he forgave her, and they lived six years, they lived together. Then they separated. Last October Mrs. Hetherington brought suit for divorce, desertion, being the grounds on which she based her application. Her husband did not contest the suit.



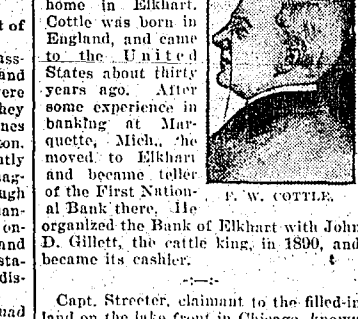
Maj. L. W. T. Waller of the United States marines and Lieut. Day of his force are to be court-martialed for torturing and executing without a trial natives of the island of Samar. Friends of Maj. Waller, who has a distinguished record of service in Cuba and at Tientsin, China, where he commanded the United States marines, attribute his actions to temporary insanity due to experiences on the terrible march through Samar, in which he and his men nearly died from the privations suffered.



Justice John Marshall Harlan, whose decision declaring the Illinois constitution unconstitutional was handed down recently, has been prominent in all the great litigation of the country since his appointment by President Hayes in 1877 to fill the vacancy caused by the retirement of Judge David Davis. A Kentucky lawyer by birth, Justice Harlan went to the war as colonel of a regiment of volunteers, and was later Attorney General of his State. He came into international prominence of recent years as a member of the Bering Sea commission.



Frank W. Cottle, who was credited with responsibility for the shooting of \$32,000 in the Bank of Elkhart, Ill., which caused the bank to be closed, killed himself at his home in Elkhart. Cottle was born in England, and came to the United States about thirty years ago. After some experience in banking at Marquette, Mich., he moved to Elkhart and became teller of the First National Bank there. He organized the Bank of Elkhart with John D. Gillett, the cattle king, in 1890, and became its cashier.



Capt. Streeter, claimant to the filled-in land on the lake front in Chicago, known as the "District of Lake Michigan," will have to face a trial on the charge of murder. He was indicted by the grand jury in connection with the death of John S. Kirk, who was killed in the battle in the "district."

The editor of the Potsdamer Zeitung was sentenced to two months' imprisonment, and the publisher of the paper was fined 500 marks for printing a false story to the effect that Emperor William had repudiated the First Guards at their barracks Dec. 8 last.

A colony of twelve families of Swedes has just settled on 5,000 acres of land recently purchased in Lyon County, Kan. They came from Dubuque, Neb.

The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, MAR. 27, 1902.
LOCAL ITEMS.

TAKE NOTICE.

The date following your address on this paper shows to what time your subscription is paid. Our terms are one dollar per year in advance. If your time is up please renew promptly. A X following your name means, we want our money.

For Sale—A new-milch cow. Inquire of Chris Peterson.

Subscribe and pay for the AVA-LANCHE, \$1.00 per year, in advance.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments by A. Kraus.

Mrs. F. Webb, of Frederic, started for a visit to Oklahoma, Tuesday night.

C. B. Johnson of Maple Forest, came down Monday on a business trip.

Thos. Croteau will take possession of his new property on the Avenue next week.

M. Hanson was in Gay City, the last of the week, to arrange for the bus business.

W. T. Kirkby has been appointed postmaster at Harigrove, in place of Esther Kent, resigned.

If you are in want of a Cook or a Heating Stove, call on A. Kraus. He keeps the best.

Married—March 22d, at Frederic Miss Gertrude Ward and Mr. John Murphy, Rev. Willis officiating.

Espen Matson has sold his residence to John A. Everett, and bought the cozy home of Joseph Baumgart.

Mrs. N. A. Soderberg has been making an extended visit at Johanneburg, where her husband is at work.

Married—March 16th, at Frederic, Mrs. Rhoda Barber and Mr. Thomas F. King. Rev. J. J. Willis officiating.

Harry Hum got the end of one of his fingers cut off in the mill, Tuesday. We have not learned just how.

Mr. and Mrs. James K. Bates, of Maple Forest, were in town on a shopping expedition the first of the week.

N. Michelson went down to the big farm, Monday, to look over the stock and to give final orders for the spring work.

Fred Havens returned from Chicago last Saturday. He is looking as though he had enjoyed life in the windy city.

M. A. Bates has begun repairs on his new home, preparatory to moving. He finds a lot of work to be done to make it suit.

J. R. Redhead was up from the new shingle mill in 26-1, last week. He brought one of his daughters, who will attend school here.

The Gaylord "News" comes to us this week in three column fold, but it is being resurrected from the fire, and will "get there just the same."

C. W. West, of Beaver Creek, was in town Monday. He has started the plow and will wage steady agricultural war during the season.

Spring time is the time to use Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps you well all summer. Great spring life renewer. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

Louis Sackrider, a young man, was shot through the thigh and robbed of \$48.05 by a footpad, at the principal street corner in Roscommon, last Friday evening.

For Sale or Trade—A good work horse, weighing 1400 pounds, also two colts, one and two years old. Will trade for young stock. Inquire at this office.

S. G. Searight, the optician is at the Crawford House, fitting glasses. Call on him and have your glasses fitted properly. He will remain until April 1st.

Now is the time, spring time.—Take Rocky Mountain Tea. Keeps the whole family well. If it fails, bring it back and get your cash. 35 cents. Ask your druggist.

If you have headache it may be from your eyes. Have them examined by Searight, the optician. At Crawford House, next to Bates & Co. Will remain until April 1st.

J. H. Hahn, director of the Detroit Conservatory of Music, was drowned early Monday morning, at his summer home, Englewood, on Cory Lake, eight miles from Constantine, Mich.

Constable Krause picked up John King, last week, drunk in the street and Judge McElroy said, he must pay the cost or board six days at the expense of the county. He boards.

We sat at the table together, She cast a sly glance at me, She certainly looked like an angel Oh, Charley! Please order me Rocky Mountain Tea. Ask your druggist.

Wm. Woodburn was visiting at the home of I. M. Sisby, Tuesday, and brings back the cheering report that he is regaining his health, which has been considered in a critical condition during the past winter.

Miss Alice Croteau wishes to announce to the ladies of Grayling and vicinity that she will open a permanent millinery store at her home, March 27th. Your inspection is invited.

ESTRAYED—From my premises between Levee and Lewiston, a red and white cow, 9 years old, and a red and white heifer, 11 months old. Information rewarded. Address, M. Dupie, Grayling, Mich.

John Leece refuses to accept the nomination for Supervisor. He was not at the caucus and was not expecting the honor, or would have refused in advance. The place has not yet been filled by the committee.

The streets are full of rumors of a class of our young lads frequenting saloons, and playing at cards and pool. Saloon keepers all understand the law in regard to minors, and can only expect its enforcement, if complaint is made.

Mrs. Jeremiah Sherman, one of the pioneers of Maple Forest, and mother of Benj. and Wm. H. Sherman, died at Mayville, in Tuscola county, Tuesday morning. Her body was brought to the old home for burial.

The spring weather is starting our people to clean up the streets and yards. Now let every property owner prepare to plant all the trees he can find proper room for. Nothing will add more to the prosperity of the place or attractiveness of our homes.

A complaint for assault and battery was entered last week against Wm. Weldon, of Frederic. He skipped, but Sheriff Owen captured him at Mackinaw. He pleaded guilty and paid \$12.35 fine and costs rather than board ninety days in Detroit.

Marriage Licenses have been issued to the following couples: J. Murphy and Gertrude Ward, of Maple Forest; Thomas F. King and Rachael Barber of Frederic; David Ward, of Clare County, and Edna Kelley, of Grayling; married at Roscommon, by Rev. Curnalia, Mar. 15th.

The Grayling Electric Light and Power Co., have arranged for the rebuilding of their dam, as soon as the material can be gotten on the ground. They have employed an expert in whom they place implicit confidence, and all feel confident that the new lights will be fully installed in a short time.

At the regular meeting of the woman's Relief Corps, last Saturday, two new members were mustered in, after which a social hour, fully interspersed with music was followed by an elaborate banquet, an enjoyable time for everybody, and all are enthusiastic over their line of charitable work.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Tompkins, of Maple Forest, were called upon to bury their 2-year old boy, last Saturday. He died from pneumonia, which disease seems quite prevalent among the children in that township. The bereaved parents desire to extend thanks to their friends and neighbors for unremitting kindness.

Angora goats are proving very useful in clearing the brush from over lands in Northern Michigan. They would rather eat brush than hay, and the rapidity with which they clean the leaves and twigs, makes them much sought after. An importation of 300 has recently arrived in Jackson county.—Wisconsin Agriculturalist.

Mrs. W. Woodworth has returned from Detroit with a full line of trimmed, untrimmed and ready-to-wear hats at prices to suit all. Miss Bertha Smith, who has had eight seasons experience, will have charge of the trimming department. Regular Easter opening on Thursday, March 27th. All are most cordially invited to call and see the new styles, and inspect prices.

The shooting and robbing affair of Friday evening is a strong plea in favor of street lights in the village.—The hold-up occurred not more than one hundred feet from the main entrance to the hotel, and is one of the worst places in the village, the barn standing flush with the sidewalk and pedestrians have to pass lighted buildings on either side and step into the shadow of the barn.—Roscommon News.

Every spring brings changes, and they are sometimes surprising. Today will give one of them to our citizens in the change of position of S. S. Claggett from the old store where he has been a central figure for some many years, to a place behind the counter in S. H. & Co's store. We are not advised who will take his place at Jorgenson's, but it is safe to say that "Sid" will be greatly missed from there, and if his successor obtains the same personal popularity that has attached to Mr. Claggett he may well be satisfied. We trust the change may be of benefit to all concerned.

I shall remove to my new quarters, April 1st.

(Jenson Building, next to Opera House.)

IMPERIAL ART STUDIO,
Grayling, Michigan.

At the Republican caucus held at the town hall, last Saturday evening, C. T. Jerome was elected chairman, T. W. Hanson secretary, and Messrs. Bauman, Insley and Wescott, tellers. The following ticket was nominated: Supervisor—Fred. F. Hoell. Clerk—Epsen Matson. Treasurer—Narius Hanson. Highway Com.—Arthur R. Brink. Member of Board of Review—It. P. Forbes. Just of the Peace—Fred Sleight. School Insp.—Dr. C. C. Westcott. Constables—J. F. Wilcox, H. C. Holbrook, C. A. Ingerson and C. T. Jerome. The committee were empowered to fill any vacancy that may occur. Messrs C. T. Jerome, J. J. Covey and H. Oaks were elected township committee for the ensuing year.

At the Democratic Caucus, last Friday evening, C. O. McCullough was elected chairman, and Elmer Knight Secretary. Ambrose McClain and H. P. Olson were appointed tellers. The following ticket was placed in nomination: Supervisor—John Leece. Clerk—H. P. Olson. Treasurer—Chris. Hanson. Just of the Peace—Daniel McKay. Highway Com.—J. J. Nelson. School Inspector—E. Clark. Member Board of Review—John F. Ham. Constables—T. Nolan, J. C. Burton, Jens Jorgenson and Jas. Ilson. The committee was authorized to fill any vacancy that may occur.

The store of Blumenthal & Baumgart is practically closed. The failing health of Mr. Baumgart compelled him to seek a more congenial climate, which he has found in southern California, and the large business of Mr. Blumenthal in Detroit forbade his giving attention to the business here, so it was decided to close it out, which has been done under the direction of Mr. Marcus Baumgart. They had built up a lucrative trade. The building will be occupied by H. Joseph, as soon as proper repairs can be made.

Judge Items.

Dr. Insley was here on a professional trip, to day.

The genial Mr. Bauman is again in town, after a long absence.

Messrs. Michelson and Douglas were in town, to-day.

Mr. A. Green, of Roscommon, is visiting his mother, Mrs. J. Prince.

Miss McConkey and Miss Schettler of Roscommon, spent Sunday with Mrs. Prince.

A very pleasant time was had in dancing, at the home of Mr. J. St.mons, Saturday evening.

Mrs. Woollehan, sister of Mrs. J. Prince, gave her a pleasant surprise, by stepping in on her unexpectedly, last Saturday.

Mr. J. Francis Knoles is making farewell visits to Johannesburg and Lewiston, before returning to his home in Canada. His leaving here is much regretted.

* Our correspondent must get her correspondence here a day sooner. The above items were received last week, but too late for publication.

Frederic Correspondence.

A good deal of sickness here, especially among the little folks.

Hugh Hagerty, who has been sick at a Detroit hospital, is reported much improved in health.

C. Abbott and family have moved to Grayling. Their many friends were sorry to see them go.

J. Pratt and wife lost their child the fore part of the week. They have the sympathy of the community.

A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. Wm. Callahan for the free use of his hall, for L. O. T. M. meetings, all wishing that he would furnish it up for Lodge purposes.

If St. Patrick, after being dead about one thousand year, could be resurrected and see how some persons commemorated his memory, he would immediately reproduce all the reptiles back into good old Ireland.

Apple City Hive No. 837 is established at Frederic. The Ladies feel sure of a welcome from their neighboring hives, and extend a cordial invitation to step in occasionally, and watch them grow.

A Box Social given by the L. O. T. M. netted the neat little sum of twenty-one dollars. This being their first social, they feel much elated. A vote of thanks was tendered Mr. and Mrs. Brenon, who furnished the music.

SHOES! Shoes!

I have refitted my store and put in an up-to-date stock of seasonable goods, and guarantee the prices to be right. Everybody is invited to see the styles whether they buy or not.

J. GOUDROW.

Dr. Andrew B. Spinney, formerly of Detroit, now proprietor of Read City Sanitarium will be in Grayling at the Depot Hotel, Friday March 28th, from 12 M to 9 o'clock p. m.

He has new and improved methods for treating epileptic fits, paralysis, rheumatism, catarrh, deafness, and also all forms of throat diseases. He also cures the morphia, opium and liquor habits. Special attention given to private diseases of both men and women. He guarantees to cure any case of piles or rupture. Consultation free.

\$25 to \$100 a Day.

Plugs get from \$10 to \$40 and good auctioneers from \$25 to \$100 a day. I have a course of five lessons in auctioneering, covering every phase of the work. Send 25c.

T. S. FISK, Fairmont, Minn.

General auctioneer and President Minnesota State Auctioneer's Association.

Teacher's Examination.

A teacher's examination will be held at the Court House, Thursday and Friday, March 27th and 28th, commencing at 8 o'clock, a. m.

FLORA M. MARVIN, Co. Commissioner.

Col. T. S. Fisk, of Fairmont, Minn., is the president of the Minnesota State Auctioneers Association, and is unquestionably the most noted auctioneer in America. He is the author of a series of lessons which teach the art and business of successfully conducting an auction. See his advertisement in another column, and send him 25c if you desire to learn.

A Horrible Outbreak.

"Of large sores on my little daughter's head developed into a case of scald head," writes C. D. Isbill, of Morantown, Tenn., but Bucklen's Arnica Salve completely cured her. It's a guaranteed cure for Eczema, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Pimples, Sores, Ulcers and Piles. Only 25 cents, at L. Fournier's drug store.

Special Notice to our Readers.

This paper is on file at the office of the Chicago Inter-Ocean, 108-108-110 Monroe Street, Chicago, where our readers will be courteously greeted who may care to call upon The Inter Ocean for a tour of inspection and sight-seeing through its magnificent building, in which can be found every mechanical and scientific improvement of the age in connection with the needs of a great newspaper. It is a rare treat to anyone interested in the subject, and should be taken advantage of.

Working 24 Hours a Day.

There's no rest for those tireless little workers—Dr. King's New Life Pills. Millions are always busy curing Torpid Liver, Jaundice, Bilelessness, Fever and Ague. They banish Sick Headache, drive out Malaria, Never gripe or weaken. Small, taste nice, work wonders. Try them. 25 cents, at L. Fournier's drug store.

Union Services.

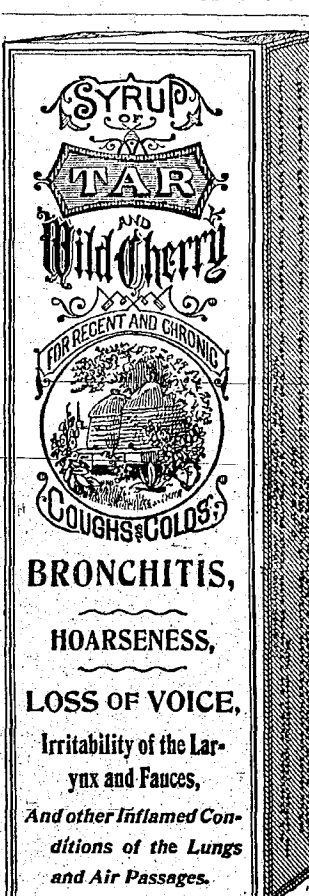
The two Young People's Societies will hold Union Services on Easter Sunday, beginning with a Sunrise Prayer Meeting at 6-30 a. m. in the Presbyterian Church, and followed by an evening service at the Methodist church, at 8-00 o'clock. Everyone is cordially invited.

Matilda Ward, of Ross township, Kalamazoo county, is claimed, died of the gum chewing habit. The post-mortem examination is alleged to have revealed that the vital organs were "stuck together" by an accumulation of gum, which she could not digest.

Another hold-up occurred here last night, James Laughrey being the victim. He left Gaffney's at 12 o'clock to go home, and as he was passing Kiely's store, two men with cloth or masks on their faces stepped out of the doorway and demanded his money. Jimmie responded forthwith and handed them \$3.00, all he had, and took his back track to Gaffney's. As usual, there is no clue.—Roscommon News.

WE SELL Palacine Oil.

Compradour Teas.
Royal Tiger Coffee.
Fancy Canned Goods.
Flour, Hay and Feed.
BATES & CO.



SYRUP OF TAR AND Wild Cherry
FOR ACUTE AND CHRONIC
COUGHS AND COLDS
BRONCHITIS,
HOARSENESS,
LOSS OF VOICE,
Irritability of the Larynx and Fauces,
And other Inflamed Conditions of the Lungs and Air Passages.

Lucien Fournier, DRUGGIST,
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

DON'T BE FOOLED!

Take the genuine, original ROCKY MOUNTAIN TEA made only by Madison Medicine Co., Madison, Wis. It keeps you well. Our trade mark cut on each package. Price, 25 cents. Never sold in bulk. Accept no substitute. Ask your druggist.



Prince Henry of Prussia belongs to the Royal family, and of course wears Royal tailoring.

That's what we sell—Royal tailoring. Five hundred latest Spring and Summer "nicknaks" and staples. Henry knows his book on dress.

Royal tailoring is made for us, to the measure of our customers—correct every time to the sixteenth of an inch—by The Royal Tailors of Chicago.

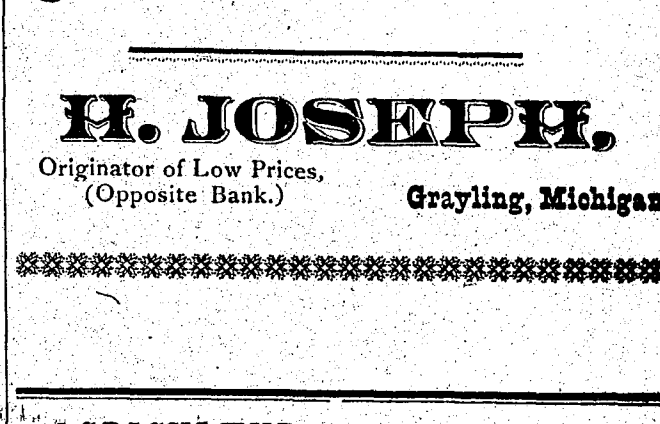
Royal tailoring is clean and wholesome—no sweat-shop labor—and we can sell it at a saving of \$5 to \$15 on a suit as against the usual tailoring prices—and you can't tell why it should be any lower in price. As a matter of fact it shouldn't be—the other is too high, that's all.

Royal tailoring is fine enough for the prince of good dressers—and fifty thousand American princes are wearing it this spring. Sold exclusively by

A. KRAUS & SON,
DEALERS IN
Dry Goods, Shoes, Furnishing Goods, Etc. Etc.
Opposite Postoffice, Grayling.

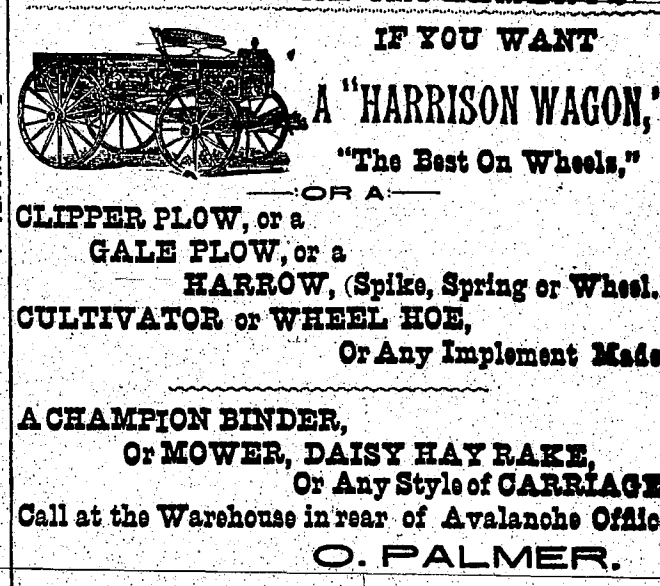
ONLY A Few Days!

Only a few days left to secure the great bargains to be obtained at our Rewoval Sale. It means a great saving to you, to take advantage of this sale.



H. JOSEPH,
Originator of Low Prices,
(Opposite Bank.)
Grayling, Michigan

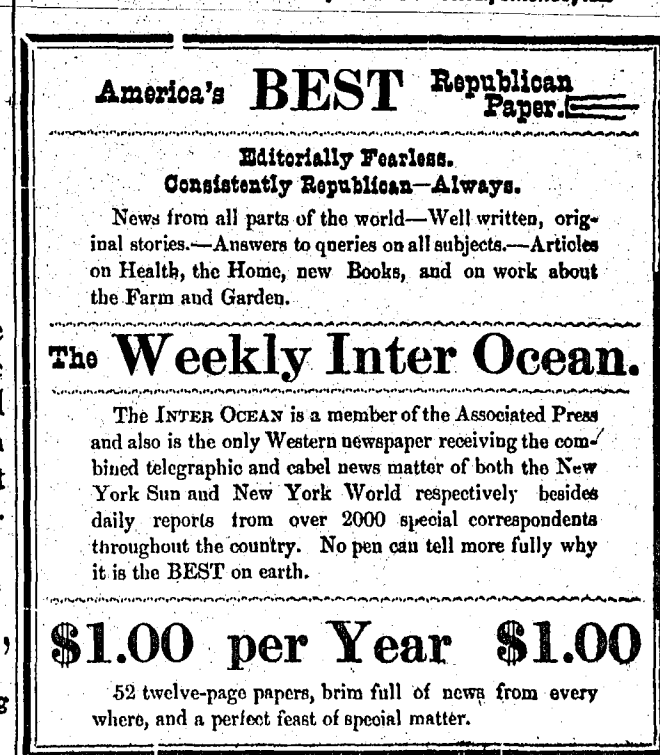
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IF YOU WANT A "HARRISON WAGON,"
"The Best On Wheels,"
OR A
CLIPPER PLOW, or a GALE PLOW, or a HARROW, (Spike, Spring or Wheel.) CULTIVATOR or WHEEL HOE, Or Any Implement Made
A CHAMPION BINDER, Or MOWER, DAISY HAY RAKE, Or Any Style of CARRIAGE,
Call at the Warehouse in rear of Avalanche Office
O. PALMER.



ARE YOU DEAF? ANY HEAD NOISES?
ALL CASES OF DEAFNESS OR HARD HEARING ARE NOW CURABLE
by our new invention. Only those born deaf are incurable.
HEAD NOISES CEASE IMMEDIATELY.
F. A. WERMAN, OF BALTIMORE, SAYS:
Gentlemen:—Being entirely cured of deafness, thanks to your treatment, I will now give you a full history of my case, to be used at your discretion.
About five years ago my right ear began to ring, and this kept on getting worse, until I lost my hearing in this ear entirely.
I underwent a treatment for catarrh, for three months, without any success, consulted a number of physicians, among others, the most eminent ear specialists of this city, who told me that only an operation could help me, and even that only temporarily, that the head noises would then cease, but the hearing in the affected ear would be lost forever.
I then saw your advertisement accidentally in a New York paper, and ordered your treatment. After I had used it only a few days according to your directions, the noises ceased, and to-day, after five weeks, my hearing in the diseased ear has been entirely restored. I thank you heartily, and beg to remain
Very truly yours,
F. A. WERMAN, 730 S. Broadway, Baltimore, Md.
Our treatment does not interfere with your usual occupation.
Examination and advice free.
YOU CAN CURE YOURSELF AT HOME at a nominal cost.
INTERNATIONAL AURAL CLINIC, 595 LA SALLE AVE., CHICAGO, ILL.



America's BEST Republican Paper.
Editorially Fearless.
Consistently Republican—Always.
News from all parts of the world—Well written, original stories.—Answers to queries on all subjects.—Articles on Health, the Home, new Books, and on work about the Farm and Garden.
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The INTER OCEAN is a member of the Associated Press and also is the only Western newspaper receiving the combined telegraphic and cable news matter of both the New York Sun and New York World respectively besides daily reports from over 2000 special correspondents throughout the country. No pen can tell more fully why it is the BEST on earth.
\$1.00 per Year \$1.00
52 twelve-page papers, brim full of news from every where, and a perfect feast of special matter.

ABOUT THE EASTER RABBIT.



The rabbit, which, as everyone knows, lays beautiful colored eggs at Easter, does not do so in America alone, but all over the world—in Africa and Asia as well as in Europe and America—and if he is not laying these eggs he is doing something almost as remarkable and noteworthy. Bunny has been associated with Easter, spring feasts and the Resurrection from time immemorial, and there are numerous legends to account for this.

One tells from South Africa. According to the African legend (many centuries old) the rabbit once lived in the moon. You can see his shape on its surface still if you use enough imagination. The moon once said to the rabbit:

"Go! Go and say to men, 'Our Lord, the Moon, sends you word that even as I die each month and rise again, so shall they die and rise again.'"

Now, Bunny was possessed of a somewhat weird sense of humor, combined with a leaning toward atheism. So he gave the earth-folk the following message:

"Our Lord, the Moon, sends you word that even as he shall die and shall rise again, so shall you die and rise no more."

The rabbit went back to the Moon after delivering his word of hope, and repeated the joke. The Moon, in anger at such disobedience, snatched up a hatchet, struck the rabbit and split his lip open. Bunny fled in fear to the earth and hid in a hole. He has been timid ever since.

If you doubt the truth of this veracious tale examine the mouth of the next rabbit you see. You will find his upper lip is still split. Isn't that good enough evidence for any one?

The Chinese rabbit was a far better little beast than his South African brother. On day the great God Buddha, was terribly hungry. He wandered up and down looking for something to eat, but there were no restaurants in the neighborhood, and he found nothing. A little rabbit saw the hungry god and felt sorry for him. Hoppling up to him, he said:

"Eat me, oh, Buddha!"

Touched by such unselfish devotion, the god transported Bunny to the moon, where he still sits under a tall cassia tree with a spreading top, pounding in a mortar the herbs from which is made the water of life.

To-day in China at the time of the great moon festival, which corresponds to our Easter, people give each other moon-shaped cakes stamped with the figure of a rabbit.

Germany, too, has its legend about the Easter bunny. Once upon a time, so they say, Mr. Rabbit was strolling along a quiet woodland road. He came across a fine, large nest filled with eggs. The poor mother hen had been seized by a wicked fox and could not go back to her darling nest. Now the rabbit had a very kind heart, so he slept all night upon it. When he woke in the morning it was Easter morning; the nest was full of little downy, yellow chickens.

The chicks thought the rabbit was their own mamma, and they all started to cry for something to eat, and the rabbit ran about and brought food for them, and kept them warm and fed them until they were all old enough to take care of themselves. Ever since then the rabbit has been the bringer of eggs at Easter, and this holiday is not complete for the little children of the Kaiser's land without an "Oster Hase's nest."

CELEBRATION OF EASTER DAY IN MANY LANDS.



HE name "Easter" comes to us from mythology, the Anglo-Saxon goddess of spring being named Eostre, says Blanche Gardner Spence in "The Women's Home Companion." Many curious customs are attached to the day, not the least prominent of which is the giving of eggs. The Persians were accustomed to give eggs on New Year's, while the Romans indulged in egg games in honor of Castor and Pollux, who were said to have been hatched from a swan's egg. Eggs were delfly colored by the Persians, who used their celebrated dyes to great effect for this purpose. Later they learned to write upon the eggs with a greased stick, a custom still employed by our Indian tribes.

In France, before Easter, the priests began their rounds of visits, blessing and receiving eggs in return. The largest of these were selected and sent as a tribute to the King. After high mass in the Louvre, highly gilded and piled in pyramids, the eggs were carried into the royal presence. Then having been blessed by the chaplain, they were distributed among the people. In Italy the same custom was employed.

In Russia Easter is "at home day," as New Year's is with us, and every man carries about a generous supply of hard-boiled eggs. These, with Easter greetings, are exchanged with every friend he meets. Ladies who receive have platters of handsomely painted eggs to give away, and a kiss can always be claimed with the egg.

In Germany instead of eggs at Easter a print showing their use was often given. A copy of one of these prints is now preserved in the British Museum. Three hens are shown holding a basket in which are three eggs painted with pictures of the resurrection. On the central egg is a chalice.

Very Strange. Once upon a time there was a man named Watt, and he went to a telephone to talk to another man. And the other man said:

"Who is this?"

And the man replied: "Watt."

But the other man did not say "What?" and Watt did not say "What," and the other man did not say "That is what I said," and Watt did not say "What did you say?" and the other man did not say "What?" and Watt did not say "That's right, Watt," and they did not tear the telephone out by the roots.

Moral—Given every opportunity, some people will spoil a joke.—Baltimore American.

Imagine His Horror. Oholly, who had taken his pretty cousin out for a little luncheon, was feeling generous.

"Sis," he asked her, "which do you think you would rather have—diamond-backed terrapin or canvasback duck?"

"How kind of you, coz!" she said radiantly. "I'll take both."—Chicago Tribune.



St. Matthew, 28.

For the angel of the Lord descended from heaven, and came and rolled back the stone from the door, and sat upon it.

Fear not: for I know that ye seek Jesus which was crucified.

He is not here: for he is risen, as he said.

In Church. They sat in the pew together. The joyous bells rang out. He looked on her smiling face. And attitude devout.

How pure than all the lilies That gleamed from the chancel there. He'd never seen in all his life A sight so wondrous fair.

He seemed to be all devotion. Responses low yet clear. He wished that he could follow, too. And be, for once, sincere.

So lost in contemplation Of a dainty bit of lace. He woke up when the maiden sighed: "Dear me! I've lost my place!"

Flowers of Eastertide. To be sure the lily is the recognized Easter flower—but there are prettier. Pretty flowers of any kind are prettier on Easter, and then, too, fashion don't give much on flowers, for these are Nature's own handiwork and have a style of their own. Any of our readers who have access to the woods and groves do not have to depend upon expensive pot flowers for Easter decorations, for mosses and delicate opening fern fronds and low-growing woody beauties afford beautiful display wherever it is possible to obtain them. The best arrangement for displaying these flowers, as well as the most natural and economical, is that of using any low, shallow dish, either of glass or china, of about the size of a soup plate. If this is filled with clean, green moss from the woods, made up in a slightly rounded form in the center, flowers and ornamental sprays of leaves can be inserted in a free, natural-looking manner, instead of having that excessively formal appearance they usually have when packed in small vases or when made into bouquets. They keep fresh for a longer period, owing to the much larger surface exposed immediately under them. The moist moss furnishes a source of vapor which tends to preserve the blossoms. The moss should be wet sprinkled with water at each renewal of the flowers.

Very pleasing effects are produced by securing small rooted plants, such as violets, which may be picked up in the woods and meadows, and inserting them in the damp moss, where they will continue to grow and flower for a long time. An arrangement of this kind is easily kept fresh by substituting a twig of fern or a flower as the others fade and are removed. Trailing plants of suitable growth may be usefully employed in this sort of decoration. The lily, a cymbalaria, often called lion's mouth, the tradescantia discolor, one of the many "Wandering Jews," and the lymnechium nummularia, or moneywort, are some of the plants well fitted for use in this way.

As to the lily—this flower will probably never be displaced as the Easter blossom. Forcing the Easter lily to bloom just at the desired season is the result of much calculation on the part of the growers.

An Easter Egg Caster. The Easter egg caster is a rarity and a novelty. To make it, you cut off the smaller ends of three empty shells. It is a good way to trace with a lead pencil the lines where you wish to cut and then puncture thickly with a penknife. A rather dull one is best—cut very slowly and carefully. Fasten the three shells together with glue, placing them so that they will stand well. On one print "Salt," on another "Pepper," on the third "Mustard." If you use gift paint and also gild the rough rims you will not have cause to feel ashamed of your "egg-shell china." Furnish each with a tiny wooden spoon, the thinner the better. If you can write them out yourselves neatly, all the more charming the Easter will be. The affair is very easy to make.

Why, Indeed. "The man who does a retail business is just a common tradesman," suggested the thoughtful youth. "He is," replied the girl who thought she knew something of social standards and requirements. "And the man who does a wholesale business is a merchant," continued the youth.

"Yes," admitted the girl. "Socially it is better to do a wholesale than a retail business," persisted the youth. "The man who deals in quantities ranks the higher."

"He does," answered the girl. "Then why is it," demanded the thoughtful youth, "that we are so dead set against polygamists?"—Chicago Post.

Paschal Candle's Symbolism. The Paschal candle is the name given to the light which appears on the Gospel side of the altar during mass and vesper from Easter to Whit Sunday. It symbolizes the rising from the grave of Christ, the "Light of the World." In the year 1457 it was recorded that the candle used at Canterbury was of 300 pounds weight. There is also mentioned as a matter of history that on one occasion the Paschal candle in the church at Norwich, England, was so tall that it had to be lighted through an opening in the roof over the choir.

Popular Easter Remembrance. An Easter Dawn. Low in the west the waning moon A silver crescent shone, High overhead a single star Kept patient watch alone. The earth was cold with frosty dew, But all the east was pink. As if a bed of roses bloomed On morning's misty brink.

The sapphire field of night above Perhaps the tread of angel feet Had worn away the blue; A broad and brilliant gleam Appeared, A golden herald bringing light, The dawn of Easter day! —Woman's Home Companion.

Good Easter demands that in Easter gifts we follow a certain law of propriety not necessary in Christmas presents. This is not a time for replenishing a friend's wardrobe, for preparing bountiful dinners and indulging in frolics. Rather every gift should in some subtle manner suggest the deeper sources of joy, the awakening of spiritual forces, the hope of an everlasting life which death cannot touch. Easter gifts should not as a rule be costly, but should be made to reach as many as possible. In the olden days men went about the streets on Easter morning hailing everybody they met with the glorious words, "Christ is risen," to which came the invariable response, "Christ is risen indeed." So we should try to remind as many as possible of the joyous news of a risen Lord.—Woman's Home Companion.

Infectious Efforts. "I tried to persuade my wife to give me something for Lent," said Mr. Shadyale, who was comparing notes with Mr. Bellefield, "but I failed."

"That was my experience precisely," replied the latter. "What pleasure did you try to induce her to give up spring house cleaning? In what direction were your efforts made?"

"I tried to induce my wife to give up her expectation of getting an Easter bonnet,"—Pittsburgh Chronicle-Telegraph.

Free Translation. "Canst thou, then, minister to a mind diseased?" casually inquired the eminent exponent of the drama, while the spotlight sputtered radiantly.

"Wot's dat guy gittin' 'croo him?" inquired One-eyed Mike of Limpy Lou, his companion in the gallery.

"He means, 'Have yer got any dope for a hunchus guy?'" was the lucid explanation of the gentleman addressed.—Judge.

Higher Education. "Good gracious, what kind of a noise is that? I didn't know civilized human beings ever made such sounds!"

"Well, what can you expect when they have to incorporate such a title as the Massachusetts Institute of Technology into a college yell?"—Washington Times.

MICHIGAN MATTERS.

NEWS OF THE WEEK CONCISELY CONDENSED.

People Are Pretty Well Insured.—A costly exploit of Olivet Farmer Boys—Man Dies of Poisoning—Odd Story of Kalamazoo Couple.

There was a large increase in the amount of insurance business transacted in Michigan last year by the old line life, casualty and industrial companies. According to a preliminary statement made by Insurance Commissioner Barry, the amount of the policies issued was \$46,629,859.33, as compared to \$37,843,298.99 for the year 1900. The policies in force Dec. 31 were \$194,337,344.31, the amount of premiums received \$9,910,181.63, and the losses incurred were \$2,694,063.15. The business of the life companies alone was: Policies issued, \$37,115,333.33; policies in force, \$175,672,423.31; premiums received, \$8,706,251.19; losses incurred, \$2,465,212.78. The statement also shows that the risks written by accident and health companies were \$74,302,449.19 by surety, fidelity and employers' liability companies, \$30,582,093.27; by plate glass companies, \$1,341,084.38; by miscellaneous companies, \$12,889,013. The total risks written by these companies were \$125,175,560.65; premiums received, \$7,672,373.04; losses incurred, \$3,709,963.88. The fraternal associations of Michigan alone have 219,215 certificates for \$250,711,500 in force, while the fraternal associations of other States have in Michigan—111,801—certificates in force, representing a liability of \$149,712,403.34. The total life insurance carried by the people of Michigan is approximately \$500,000,000.

Divorced and Didn't Know It. Divorced fifteen years and didn't know it is the odd feature in the life story of Mr. and Mrs. William Stockdale, revealed in the courts at Kalamazoo. William Stockdale, son of Judge Stockdale of Allegan, was married in Allegan in 1881, but the wife started a divorce case there in 1893, alleging incompatibility. Becoming reconciled, they went to Kalamazoo to live, but in 1899 discovered that the divorce proceedings had not been stopped as they supposed, and that a decree had been granted the wife. She now claims that, as they have lived together for fifteen years since then and have had one child, they are legally man and wife. The husband disputes this.

Farmer Boys Badly Injured. Verne Widrig and Eaton Thornton, farmer boys living near Olivet Station, stole a ride to Battle Creek on a Grand Trunk freight. As a result both are in Nichols hospital and Widrig will lose both feet just above the ankle. About a mile from the city the train broke in two. Widrig was on the bumpers at the exact place where the break came. He fell on the tracks. Both feet were horribly crushed about the same spot and his legs were cut almost off by the flanges of the wheel just above the ankle. Thornton was on a side ladder and was thrown to the ground. He sustained several bruises about the hips and face.

Chicago Man Dead in Detroit. Frank Taylor, aged 50, was found in an unconscious condition at the McCreedy mission, Detroit, and died in the ambulance before he reached Emergency hospital. A package labeled "cyanide of potassium" was found in the overcoat of the deceased, and poisoning by that method is suspected. Taylor was formerly in the employ of Johnson & Lund of Chicago, dealers in dental supplies, and his father, who is dead, was once time general manager for the firm. Taylor had been in Detroit for several years. He had no relatives in the city.

Practical Work for Students. The university regents have endorsed the action of the engineering faculty, making it obligatory for students to spend six months between the junior and senior years in work. The civil engineers will put in the time in field surveying. The mechanical engineers will do engine designing, the electricians will do foundry work and the chemists will study dynamo and engines. No extra fee will be charged. The course of the trained nurses was extended to three years.

Game Warden's Son Found. Leon Morse, the young son of State Game Warden Morse, who disappeared from the Michigan Agricultural College at Lansing a few weeks ago, is in the hands of the police at Marcellus. The boy, who appears to be deranged, can tell nothing about himself. He was found wandering around the streets. He said he was en route to Kansas, but he had a ticket in his pocket dated Chicago for Marquette, Ont.

State News in Brief. A "house frame" has Harbor Beach in its clutches, every house in the place being occupied and dozens more could be used.

There is one point at least on which the little city of Belling beats all the rest of the State. It is the only place in Michigan where silk is manufactured into thread and cloth.

Richard Tea, an old man in Kalamazoo, attempted to kill his wife by shooting. The bullet penetrated her clothing near the hip and fell to the floor. Tea, who had been drinking, was arrested and placed in jail.

Memories of the trading operations of John Jacob Astor and his son, John Jacob, in the early days have been revived near Fair Plain by the capture in the St. Joseph river of an otter that measured four feet three inches in length and had a rich coat. It is claimed that this animal is the first of the kind ever captured in the southern part of the peninsula, and there is considerable curiosity as to whether or not there are more of the same tribe. The capture was made by Joseph Smith.

Many of the smaller operators in the upper peninsula lumber woods will suffer heavy loss because of the early break-up.

The H. W. Williams line of steamers, plying between South Haven and Chicago, has been purchased by the Dunkey Transportation Company for \$125,000.

The Rogers City Advance says that there was so little ice there during the past winter that many had to fill their storehouses with ice cut from inland lakes. Boats could have landed at the dock at any time since the close of navigation last fall.

The transference of Washtenaw County, following the example of their Lenawee brethren, will form a union to put a stop to the cutting of prices.

Wm. A. Hewitt of Waukegan has been postmaster of that village for forty-six years, having been appointed by President Pierce in 1853 and served continuously since.

The outlook is favorable for a prosperous year in Kalamazoo County, and as the potato crop will have put something like \$200,000 in circulation in the county by the time the potatoes are put to market, it is not unlikely that the potato will have had more of those dollars and be happy in proportion to the extent of the take-off they get.

There are 102 licensed saloons in Bay City.

Morenel has secured a new industry, a furmace factory.

Lead dollars have been discovered in circulation in Inlay City.

South Haven will incorporate as a city, the vote standing 512 for to 39 against it.

Arrangements are being made to open a cheese factory in Maple Rapids in the near future.

Hudson has a mad dog scare at present, and all canines are looked upon with suspicious eyes.

H. J. Clydesdale has been appointed postmaster at Fruitport, vice S. H. Henderson, resigned.

Escanaba Modern Woodmen have decided to issue bonds and build a handsome building.

Six new Methodist churches have been dedicated in the Lake Superior district of Detroit conference since last fall.

It looks as if that glass factory was a sure thing for Monroe after all. A site for the buildings has been purchased.

At Port Austin, while Ernie Keeler, a boy 10 years old, was fishing off a dock, he fell into the water and was drowned.

The local military company at Cheboygan wants an armory of its own, and has started out in earnest to raise funds for such a building.

If the farmers in the vicinity of Reese will contract to raise enough cucumbers a pickle factory will be established in that village this year.

The contract has been let for the erection of the new county jail at Hart, and as soon as the contractor files his bond the work will begin.

It is said that the Finnish population of the upper peninsula, which already numbers 50,000, is being added to at the rate of a carload a day.

Kent County fruit growers are unanimous in the opinion that fruit crop prospects for the coming season are at present exceptionally favorable.

A Union City man has invented a cement building brick and a factory for the manufacture of the article will probably be located in that village.

If Mason County farmers will agree to go into cucumber raising as a side issue for their fruit growing, a pickle factory will be located at Ludington.

William Garey pleaded guilty to burglarizing the Lake Shore depot at Grosvenor two years ago, and received fifteen months at Ionia. He is not yet 20.

Harbor Beach business men have formed an association and raised the necessary capital to rent land and cultivate 300 acres of sugar beets the coming season.

The great amount of building now going on in Grand Rapids has completely cleaned out the brick market, and it is said that not a brick can be bought in the city.

Portage township was the first in the State to vote on the law providing for a central high school for each township. The proposition was defeated by a vote of 90 to 18.

A new \$25,000 school house will be built at Newberry the coming summer, if the people vote in favor of issuing bonds for that amount at the election next month.

The contract has been let for the building of the Adventist College at Berrien Springs. There will be five two-story brick buildings, which will cost \$60,000, and will be finished by Sept. 1.

The Methodists of Ann Arbor have commenced to make preparations for the celebration of a "diamond jubilee" in October, which will mark the seventy-fifth anniversary of the establishment of a church there.

Shiawassee's court house is one of the poorest in the State, and Corvina newspapers ask the other towns in the county, notably Owosso, to lay aside all jealous feelings and endorse the movement for a new building.

Alcona County farmers are believers in the money making power of peas. Last year the crop was a pretty good one, but then, and the other day five carloads of seed peas arrived at Harrisville for the farmers of the vicinity.

Now that she has a railroad right into the town, giving her both rail and water shipping facilities, Harrisville wants some factories, and what's more, is going to have them, if hustling counts for anything in securing such things.

Mrs. Edward Altemir of Huron township committed suicide by taking carbolic acid, dying in an hour. She had been in the asylum at Pontiac for two years, and a coroner's jury rendered a verdict that she was temporarily insane.

B. J. Gjelsten was tried in Menominee on the charge of stealing \$20 from the widow of O. M. Hansen, while sitting up with the corpse of her husband. He paid \$10.40 costs and was given twenty-four hours to get out of town.

Hubert Stone, an Iron Mountain school boy, must go through life with one eye less than did normal number because a companion was too frisky with a rubber band. He snapped it in Stone's face and the band struck the eye and destroyed it.

Mrs. James Lewis Board, wife of the well-known millionaire of Port Huron, has given an order for \$30,000 worth of books, editions de luxe, for her new library, which when completed will be one of the finest private possessions in the country.

Henry H. Meyers, a Michigan Central switchman, was run down by a switch engine in the junction yards at Jackson. Both legs were crushed and mangled from the thighs to the ankles and Meyers died from loss of blood on the way to the hospital.

Jackson's lack of hotel accommodations will cause before a great many months to be a byword among the traveling fraternity. The contract has been let for the construction of a \$100,000 modern hotel upon the site of the present Hibbard House.

An 8-year-old "biff" of Wm. McSherry and a son of James Lawless, of the same age, picked up a bottle lying by the roadside at Lyons. They drank from the bottle, and in a few hours the McSherry boy was dead and the Lawless boy in a very serious condition.

Rebelling is up against the tenant house proposition good and hard, and the growth of the city's population will have to stop until houses are provided to accommodate newcomers. The Star says that at least 100 more dwelling houses could be housed there if they are ready for occupancy.

Louis K. Sackrider of Houghton lake was held up within twenty feet of the Northern Hotel at Roscommon by a lone robber, who covered him with a revolver. Sackrider struck the robber down and was shot in the left leg. The robber was cured his pocketbook and \$4 and escaped.

The upper peninsula is to be invaded by tax tile buyers this spring, according to authentic information from Lansing. Syndicates have been organized at Grand Rapids and other cities to bid in hands at the sale of the land, and, according to all accounts, the business is to be conducted on the wholesale plan in every northern county.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL

LESSON FOR MARCH 30.

Review.

1. Jan. 5—The Promise of Power.—Acts 1:1-11.
2. Jan. 12—The Promise of Power Fulfilled.—Acts 2:1-11.
3. Jan. 19—The Early Christian Church.—Acts 2:37-47.
4. Jan. 26—The Lame Man Healed.—Acts 3:1-10.
5. Feb. 2—The First Persecution.—Acts 4:1-12.
6. Feb. 9—The Sin of Lying.—Acts 5:1-11.
7. Feb. 16—The Second Persecution.—Acts 5:33-42.
8. Feb. 23—The Arrest of Stephen.—Acts 6:1-15.
9. March 2—The Stoning of Stephen.—Acts 7:54-62.
10. March 9—The Disciples Scattered.—Acts 8:1-3.
11. March 16—The Ethiopian Converted.—Acts 8:26-39.
12. March 23—Temperance Lesson.—Eph. 5:1-12.

The first years of the Christian Church have been the subject of our study during this quarter; its development within the nation and as guided by the original group of apostles, with Peter and John as leaders. Next quarter we shall enter the second period of the church's growth, which begins with the conversion of Saul and includes the spread of Christianity among the Gentiles.

In reviewing the eleven lessons of this quarter, particular attention may be given to the progression of thought. We have (1) the promise of power; (2) the promise fulfilled; (3) the power manifested in conversion of sinners; (4) the power manifested by miracles; (5) the power manifested by unity of spirit and selflessness within the church; (6) the power manifested by the boldness of Peter and John under persecution; (7) the power manifested by the way in which the church spread its message to the Ethiopian and in the conversion of the eunuch. These are illustrations of the steady working of the church during the five or six years following the ascension of Christ. They are of course mere hints, and if we knew the whole story it would doubtless intensify the contrast between the church of those early days and the church of today.

Yet we need to remember that the task and the endowments of the early church differed from those of our own time, only in degree, not in kind—except in such incidental signs as were essential then, but not now. There is no sound reason for assuming that the degree of holiness, of self-sacrifice, of officerhood found in the apostolic times is unattainable to-day. In fact it is attained in exceptional cases on mission fields and in our own homes, though modern saints are not always recognized as such until they are dead.

The growth of the early church depended primarily on the power of the Spirit bestowed upon it. But there are other distinguishing marks which we do well to heed. (1) The early Christians made much of the scriptures—which were for them the Old Testament alone. They studied law and prophecy—and sacred writings for foreshadowings of the Messiah and for indications of the plan of redemption. (2) They were steadfast in worship, clinging for a time to the established church of the nation as was natural and right, but maintaining also from the first the special meetings for prayer and praise and mutual encouragement—which eventually became the only means of public worship. (3) They gave honor and opportunity to men best fitted to lead—the apostles and the officers of the church. Certainly any attempt at rebellion or turbulence was summarily suppressed. But the leaders ruled in the spirit of the Lord, not for personal advancement. (4) We find careful attention to the common possession of converts, without which no church can safely add rapidly to its membership. (5) Christians felt that they had so great and precious a possession in common—their faith—that differences of temperament, social class, intellectual ability, etc.—were not allowed to prevent a close feeling of brotherhood. In proportion as their religion was important to them, their minor differences became insignificant. This is equally true to-day. The church members who feel isolated from other church members because of worldly differences thereby show that they set no great value on the common possession of all true disciples. (6) With regard to doctrinal emphasis, we find sin and salvation foremost, the death and resurrection of Christ emphasized rather than his ethical teachings (though the speeches in Acts are a rather meager source for this careful attention to the common possession of the epistle of James).

Next Lesson—"Saul of Tarsus Converted."—Acts 9:1-12.

In the Year 2002. Olivia—I thought you were keeping company with Tommy Simpkins.

Malvina—I was for a while, but gave him up because he strongly advocated man's rights. Why, he actually thinks men should be allowed to vote, same as women do.—Chicago News.

Defined. Willie Boerm—Uncle Will, what is "Platonic affection?"

Bachelor Uncle (gruffly)—Um! Ef-well, before most young people are married they are dead in love with each other, but platonic affection is the sort of affection they have for each other after they have been married a few years.—Brooklyn Eagle.

An Immune. After preaching a sermon on the fate of the wicked, an English clergyman met an old woman well known for her gossiping propensities, and he said:

"I hope my sermon has borne fruit. You heard what I said about the place where they shall be 'walling and gossipping of teeth?'"

"Well, as to that," answered the dame, "I has anything to say, it be this: Let them gnash their teeth as has 'em I shall!"

Why He Objected. Mrs. Dashington—But why do you object to ladies kissing each other, Major?

Major Oldham—My objection is based upon my military training, madam. Good ammunition should never be wasted. Chicago News.

Practically Superstitious. He—Are you superstitious about opals?

She—Well, I think it's unlucky to lose a chance of getting one.—Pittsburgh Press.

THE HILL GIRL TO HER LOVE.

Far are the wooded hills, the pale moon over the branches,
Under whose cherry-blossom we last
In the twilight met;
There was the flush of rain; the swaying
leaves in the gleaming
Sounds of the wind-blown pines in
hills that I dream of yet.

Here is no moon, no star, and dim the
glow of the lanterns;
Burdens of twilight song the cry of
the night-wind stills;
How have I longed and prayed betwixt
the dusk and the dawning,
Only for you, my love, and rain in
the pine-clad hills.

Wearily the days that pass, The plum-
trees blossom and wither;
Slowly the white moon gathers,
slowly its round declines;
Oft when the lanterns die I hear your
foot on the matting,
Coming to take me home to you
and the wind-blown pines.

Willard Lynde in Lippincott's Magazine.

A Pioneer Incident.

"Keep that kid quiet," said Bankers in a hoarse whisper. "I'm doing the best I can," said his wife, trying to hush the little one, who was sobbing and moaning in her lap. In the baby's milk wagon a bitter fight was going on between paregoric and pain, and the latter was dying hard. The wind drove the rain against the side of the car and made it rock to and fro.

"Emma," said Mrs. Bankers to her friend, "take that bottle and hold it between you and a crack in the car, and when it lightens drop ten drops into the spoon—I suppose we must not strike a light."

"You bet you don't strike any light here unless you are ready to give up your chignon," said Bankers, without taking his eyes from the crack through which he was peeping. Emma took the bottle and at each flash of lightning dropped a drop of hush medicine into the spoon, and when she had put in ten drops they gave it to the baby. That made twenty drops—it was dangerous—but it was sure death to all of them if the baby cried aloud.

The rain came in great sheets and with such force that it seemed that the car could hardly hold the rail. It was not a Pullman car, just a common red-stock car standing on a siding, with a few armfuls of straw upon the floor. Occasionally Bankers turned to glance at the two women who were crouching in one end of the car, and when the lightning lit up their faces they were dreadful to behold. Now the rain, cold as steel, came through the cracks in the car and stung the faces of those within. Mrs. Bankers had seen three winters at Wood Ver, but her friend, the young woman who had come out to western Nebraska to teach school, was in every sense a tenderfoot, and the experience of this wild night had almost driven her mad.

"There they are," whispered Bankers. Now the women put their eyes to a crack, and when a flash came they could see a reef of feathered heads that formed a half circle around the house like a feather bed around a woman's neck. Half the band dismounted and made a rush for the cottage. The door was broken, and the red devils swarmed in. One of them took a newspaper and lighted it at the open fireplace to make a torch and by the light of it the little party in the stock car could see the Sioux running, half crouching, from room to room, in search of the occupants. Finding the place deserted, and smarting under their disappointment, the Indians now set fire to the house, and by the light of it started to loot the railroad station, less than a hundred yards away.

The station agent had been warned, as the others had been, by a Pawnee scout, but had bravely refused to leave his post. He had made no light, but sat in one end of the dark little room which served as a ticket office, telegraph office, and sleeping room, and as the Indians approached opened fire. At the very first shot the leader of the murderous band leaped high into the air, and came down on his feet, leaped up again and again, and finally fell in a heap to rise no more. With a deafening yell the angry band made a rush for the door and began to beat against it with tomahawks, clubs, and guns.

Having emptied his rifle the agent now took up a pair of forty-five caliber revolvers, and the lead fairly rattled against the door and no fewer than a half-dozen savages sank to the platform, causing the besiegers to fall back a space. From a distance they began to pour the lead into the building, but the agent, crouching behind the little iron safe, was still unharmed. An Indian brought a torch from the burning cottage and attempted to fire the station, but the rain and wind put out the fire. Two or three Sioux, noticing a string of cars upon the siding, began to search for stock or edible freight. From car to car they ran, thrusting their rifles into the straw.

"Ugh," said an old buck, as his rifle found something soft in one of the cars, and Bankers felt a hurt in his short ribs. Laying hold of the side of the car the Indian began to pull and strain. By the merest chance he had taken hold of the car door, and now as it opened he thrust his hideous head inside. Bankers could have blown the top of the Sioux's head off, but he knew that to fire would be to attract a dozen redskins, against whom he could not hope to hold out long. The women scarcely breathed. The baby, full of paregoric, slept as though it had already inhaled upon its final rest. The other two Indians had given up the search among the empty cars, and gone back to the station, where the agent, having reloaded all his guns, kept the gang hopping and dancing about the station platform. The old Sioux at the car door cocked his head and listened. He must have fancied he

heard something breathe, for now he put his hands upon the sill and leaped into the car. He had scarcely straightened up when Bankers's rifle barrel fell across his forehead, and he dropped like a log. The school man uttered a faint scream, and that was the last sound that came from her corner for some time. The Sioux never moved a finger, and Bankers, having removed the warrior's streams and ammunition, gave the gun over to his wife and then covered the dead Sioux with straw. Already the little frame cottage had burned to the ground and the rain had nearly quenched the fire. Every attempt made by the band to fire the station had ended in failure, and the Sioux were now preparing to storm the fort. It was hard for Bankers to keep quiet in the car while the agent sold his life so bravely and so dearly to the Sioux, but there were his wife and baby and the helpless school man, who had been persuaded by the Bankers to come to this region, and he felt it his duty to protect them as best he could. Presently Bankers felt the stock car vibrate perceptibly, as though it were being rolled slowly along the rail. His first thought was that the Indians were pushing the empty cars down near the station and that there would be no possible escape. Now there was a roar as of an approaching train, and an instant later a great dark object hove in sight and rolled past the car. It was a locomotive drawing a dozen box cars and running without a headlight. The shouts of the besiegers, the rattle of rifles, and the wild cry of the night prevented the Sioux from feeling the vibration or hearing the sound of the approaching train.

The agent, who had been severely wounded, now crawled to the key and called Ogallala. At the first attack he had wired for help, and now, he told the operator there he could hold the place only a little longer. The agent was still at the key when the engine, rolling up to the station, shook the building, and he knew the moment he felt the quiver of it that help was at hand. Instantly the doors of the box cars came open and a company of government scouts, all Pawnees, except the officers, leaped to the platform. Just as the band of Sioux were making their last desperate charge upon the station. Before they could realize that reinforcements were at hand the Sioux were beset by the scouts, who always fought to kill. The battle was short, and decisive, and when the Sioux fled they left more than half their number upon the field.

Probably the most anxious man in the whole party was the conductor of the special train that had brought the scouts from Ogallala. He had ridden all the way on the locomotive, and the moment the train stopped, he had leaped to the ground and gone through a shower of bullets to where the cottage which had been the home of the Bankers had stood. The sight of the house in ashes made him sick at heart, but there was still hope; they might have taken refuge in the station, and facing about, the fearless conductor fought his way to the door. By this time the Sioux were giving all their attention to the scouts, and the conductor, forced by his body through the shot-riddled door. The agent lay upon the floor in a pool of his own blood, but he was still alive.

"Where are they?" asked the conductor, glancing about the dark room. "Among the stock cars, if they are still alive," was the reply which came in a whisper. "I saw them leaving the house at dusk—go to them—I'm—I'm all right," and the conductor, having placed the wounded man upon his bed, made for the stock cars.

"Bankers, where are you?" he called and Bankers answered, only two cars away. Now the conductor lighted his white light and climbed into the car. The brave Mrs. Bankers greeted him with a smile that soon changed to tears, for in the light of the hand lamp she had seen her baby's face and it looked like the face of a dead child.

"Emma," she called excitedly, but there was no answer. "Is she dead?" cried the conductor, falling upon his knees and holding the light close to his sweetheart's face. "No, you chump," said Bankers, "she only fainted when I killed the Sioux," and he gave the dead Indian a kick and rolled him out of the car.

"But the baby," pleaded Mrs. Bankers. "She's all right," said the husband. "Only a little too much paregoric," and so it proved.

"Here, Em," said Bankers, shaking the young woman, who was regaining consciousness, "brace up. You've got company."

"Are we all safe?" asked the school man, feeling of her back hair. "Oh, my dear, brave friend, you have saved us!"

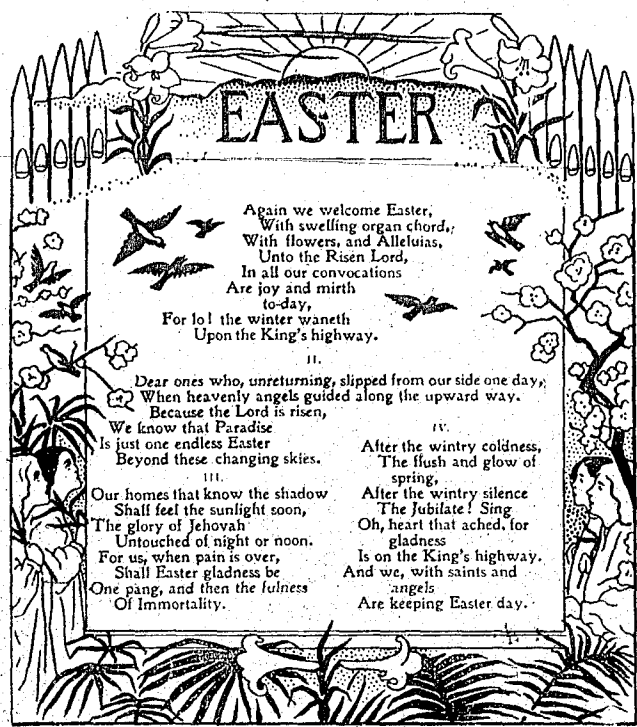
"Yes, I played," said Bankers, "hiding here in the straw while the agent was being murdered."

"But you saved the women," said the conductor, who was overjoyed at finding all alive.

"Yes," said Bankers, "that's something."

And this is not a dream. It is only a scrap of the history of the early days of the Union Pacific. The brave station agent is an old man now, and one of his legs is shorter than the other—the one that was shot that night. The baby, having recovered from her severe tussle with colic and paregoric, is now one of the most charming women in a Western city. The conductor of the soldier train is at this writing a general superintendent of a well-known railway. The snows of forty winters have fallen upon his wife's hair. It is almost white, but her face is still young and handsome, and I remember that she blushed when telling this story to me, and recalling the fact that she had fainted in a stock car on that wild night at Woodriver—Waverley Magazine.

Brilliant people don't always shine in society.



AN EASTER STORY.

The Little Humpbacked Girl.

"Come over here," said Olivia, and I will tell you an Easter tale. There was once a woman who had an only daughter that was very small and pale and altogether somewhat different from other children. When she took the little one out for a walk the people stood and looked at the child and whispered among themselves. When the little girl asked her mother why the people looked at her so strangely the mother always replied, "It is because you have on such a beautiful new dress." Thereupon the little one was contented. As soon, however, as they returned home the mother would kiss her little daughter in her arms, kiss her again and again and say, "You sweet little angel, what would



become of you if I were to die? No one, not even your father, knows what a dear little angel you are!"

Some time afterward the mother became suddenly sick and she died on the ninth day. Thereupon the father of the little girl threw himself in despair on the deathbed and asked to be buried with his wife. His friends, however, spoke to him and comforted him, and so he left his wife's body, and a year later he took unto himself another wife, who was jovial, younger and richer than his first wife, but by no means as good.

And from the day that her mother died the little girl spent her whole time from morning till evening seated at the window sill in the sitting room; since there was no one who would take her out for a walk. She had become ever paler than before and she had not grown at all during the latter years.

When her new mother came to the house she said to herself: "Now I will go out walking again in the city and on the beautiful promenades where the sun shines so brightly, where there are so many lovely shrubs and flowers, and where there is such a crowd of handsomely dressed people." For she lived in a narrow little alley, in which the sun seldom shone, and when she sat on the window sill she saw only a little bit of the blue sky—a bit not larger than a pocket handkerchief. Her new mother went out nearly every day in the forenoon and afternoon, and each time she wore a very beautiful dress, much more beautiful than any dress the first mother had ever owned. But she never took the little girl with her.

Finally the child took heart, and one day she earnestly begged her new mother to take her out with her. The mother, however, refused bluntly, saying, "You are not smart enough. What would the people think if they were to see me with you? You are a little humpback. Humpbacked children never go walking but always stay at home."

Thereupon the little girl became very quiet, and as soon as her new mother had left the house she got on to a chair and looked in a mirror and said that indeed she was humpbacked, badly humpbacked. Then she sat again on the window sill and looked out into the street and thought of her good old mother, who, in spite of her humpback, had taken her out walking every day. Then she thought again of her hump.

"What is inside of it, I wonder!" she said to herself. "There must be something inside of such a hump as this is."

Many a strange fancy entered her little head and many an hour she wiled away in wondering why her back, instead of being straight like

the backs of other children, was distorted out of all shape by such an ugly hump. The stories of fairies which her dear mother had told her came back to her memory, and in childish fashion she sometimes prayed that some good fairy would come and take away the burden that threatened to blight her whole life.

Oh, if she were only like other children. Was there one of them who loved the sunshine and the flowers better than she, and yet among them all was there one who saw so little of the sunshine and the flowers as she did? From her seat by the window she saw the little ones playing in the narrow street, and as their frequent peals of merry laughter came to her ear, her question, "Why am I not like other children?" became ever more urgent.

So the summer passed, and when winter came the little girl was still pale and she had become so weak that she could no longer sit on her window sill, but was obliged to remain lying in bed, and just when the snowdrifts were beginning to creep above ground, the good old mother came to her one night and told her how glorious and beautiful it was in heaven.

The following morning the child was dead.

"Don't weep, father," said the new mother, "it is best for the poor child." And the girl's father answered no word, but simply nodded his head.

The little girl was buried, but on Easter morn an angel with large white wings like a swan flew down from heaven, seated himself beside the grave, and knocked thereon, as though it were a door. And soon the little girl came forth from the grave and the angel told her that he had come to take her to her mother in heaven. Then the girl asked in a trembling voice whether even humpbacked children could enter heaven. She could not conceive such a thing possible.

Yet the angel answered: "You dear, good child, you are no longer humpbacked," and with those words he passed his white hand over her back and the ugly old hump fell off like a great hollow shell, and this left her a transformed being.

And what was in it? Two beautiful white angel wings! The child spread them out, as though she had always known how to fly, and she flew with the angel through the dazzling sunlight up into the blue sky. On the loftiest seat in heaven sat her good old mother awaiting her with outstretched arms, and the child flew straight into her lap.—New York Herald.



Prince Henry at Home.

At the "Captains of Industry" luncheon to Prince Henry one of the hosts asked the conventional question:

"How do you like America?"

The Prince in a burst of sailor-like confidence, replied:

"Oh, I'm having the time of my life. I don't count for much over there, you know. They only use me to send to funerals."—New York Press.

Have You Seen It?

Everywhere you turn you hear the ladies say:

"Have you seen it?"

That's the phrase they use to pass the time of day—

"Have you seen it?"

They're referring to the "sonnet," "Perfect poem"—hark upon it—

Each dear's own Easter bonnet—

"Have you seen it?"

Easter Decorations.

Easter's table service should be made as characteristic of the season as possible. To do this the colors of the decorations should be thoroughly in accord with Easter traditions—that is, they should be white, with a few touches of green or yellow for the sake of contrast. Yellow jonquills and white lilies are the flowers of Easter, and they may be used for decorative purposes either in pots or with the cut flowers arranged in bowls or vases.

The most spotless linen should cover the table, the table centre and the doilies being white embroidered in green. The simplest table decoration of flowers consists of a small glass bowl filled with lilies of the valley. A more elaborate one consists of a larger bowl filled with snailsox so that tendrils of the plant fall over the side of the bowl and trail over the tablecloth and great white Easter lilies alternating with the snailsox in the bowl.

A still more elaborate decoration is in the shape of a large floral egg tied with narrow satin ribbons and so arranged that when the dinner is done it can be divided into bouquets and bouquets de corsage, for the dinners. Violets, snowdrops, white carnations or roses will serve as the material for the making of the egg and a bank of snailsox or moss as its cushion. Such a decoration requires the skill of the florist to make it look well and is therefore too expensive for the average family.

The yellow flowers characteristic of spring used with the white table lin and green foliage make quite as pretty and characteristic a decoration as the lilies.

Origin of Easter Rabbits.

One of the quaint and interesting features of our modern Easter carnival is the appearance in shop windows, side by side with the emblematic colored egg of a pert tall-eared rabbit, and those who cannot understand why bunny should have a place in our Easter decorations shrug their shoulders, and think it a trick to please the children. But the legend of the Easter rabbit is one of the oldest in mythology, and is mentioned in the early folklore of South Germany. Originally, it appears, the rabbit was a bird, which the ancient Teutonic goddess Ostara—goddess of the east or of spring—transformed into a quadruped. For this reason the rab-

Keeping Easter in Cuba.

Those of us who know Easter only in our cold and prosaic North can have little conception of the significance and solemnity of passion week in countries where a hotter sun has infused intenser warmth into the blood. Thomas H. Graham gives an interesting description of Easter as observed in Santiago and other Cuban cities.

"During the entire week," he says, "all social gaiety is suspended; even business assumes a quieter aspect, but the distinctive celebrations do not begin until Holy Thursday. On that day high mass is broken off in the middle, and a procession of priests carries an image of the Christ—the 'Ecce Homo'—to the cathedral. In towns where there is no cathedral some church is selected, and there the image, life size and robed in white, is carried in solemn state, the entire populace joining the procession. This ceremony commemorates the journey to Pilate's judgment hall. The image is laid in the church and the people disperse in silence. Then the devout begin the ceremony of the pilgrimage. That is, they visit fourteen churches, indicative of the fourteen stations of the cross, saying prayers at every station.

"Good Friday is something to be remembered. The sun rises on a city plunged in absolute stillness—stillness of the grave. The very air is funeral. In the afternoon the procession of the Holy Three takes place. This is really the most striking of all the ceremonies. The sacred image, robed in black, is carried by priests and is followed by the eighteen canons of the church in singular costume, all black. On their heads they wear canonical black caps fully two and a half feet in height, and their robes have trains sixteen or eighteen feet long. Every canon is followed by an acolyte, who carries his train. Then comes the populace, men and women, still in black, all carrying lighted candles. The scene is curiously medieval and impressive.

"Through the entire day no bells have been rung. Then comes the 'Saturday of glory,' with its wonderful and dramatic change. At 10 o'clock in the morning all the church bells ring out joyfully, and the 'vigil' is ended. Everywhere rejoicing takes the place of mourning. Easter Sunday is a day of music and gladness."



The Easter Kiss.

One of the prettiest of the old Easter customs was the giving of the Easter kiss and mutual greetings, but the chief solemnity of the day was then, as it is now, the celebration of the Lord's Supper. The most characteristic Easter rite which has not completely died out at the present day, although without religious meaning, is the use of Easter eggs stained with various colors. In former days people made presents of these eggs, sometimes eating them, but generally keeping them as amulets. From a Christian point of view the eggs were doubtless considered emblematic of the resurrection and of a future life.

Fish and Dog Fight.

While a young man was strolling on the beach one day along with his mastiff, he noticed a singular disturbance of the water, a little way from the shore and called the dog's attention to it. The animal took to the water and swam out to a sandbank. Hardly had he reached the spot before a big fish, in pursuit of whiting, darted in front of him. The dog chased it and caught it and brought it to the bank. The fish showed fight and bit the mastiff badly about the muzzle. In the course of the struggle the fish reached the water and bolted. The mastiff dashed after it, seized it and fetched it once more to the sandbank. But the fish was still game and went for the dog valiantly. This time, however, the mastiff meant it to be a fight to a finish, and though the fish escaped again into the sea it was only for a few moments. It was holed back to the bank and soon killed. The dog's master found it to be a huge hake, seventy pounds in weight, full of whiting.

Getting Ready for Easter.

Silas Clone—"Waal, by gosh! Bill Smith's yellow hen laid a hand-painted egg."

Silas Lence—"By gosh! you don't say so."

Silas Clone—"Yes, sir, by gosh!"

Silas Lence—"Waal, by gosh!"

Judge.

People who laugh loudest don't always enjoy themselves most.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

It has been discovered that the Capitol of Washington is full of germs. Hot air, it seems, then, is not a good microbe killer.

A Sioux Indian has committed suicide for love. At last the Sioux seem to have been reached by the broadening influence of civilization.

As regards town titles, Missouri is a saintly state. St. Louis, St. Charles, St. James, St. Genevieve, St. Jacob, St. Joseph and St. John are all within its borders.

A Prussian poet and novelist proposes to reform the calendar by dividing the year into ten months. To the old fellows, a year of twelve months appears to be short enough.

That is a terrible prospect dawning for the epicure unless immediate steps are taken to protect the lobster. It is predicted that the "only lobster" will soon be an inmate of a museum show case; and it is not difficult to fancy the pensive mien of the epicure gazing at him through the glass.

Less than forty years ago cotton-seed was treated by the planters as a burden and a nuisance. But the census reports show that in the last year of the census there were 357 cottonseed establishments in operation, which produced \$21,339,674 worth of oil, \$16,030,576 worth of oil cake and meal, and hulls and linters worth over \$5,000,000.

A new development in the organ grinder's art has appeared in London. A boy dressed as a pretty girl, with a big poke bonnet and much befringed skirts, accompanies the street music and dances to all the new music hall melodies. The performances give no end of delight to the youngsters, and multiplies the pennies that fall into the coffer of the musician.

Fifty years ago France began to award medals of honor to women for acts of bravery in wartime. Since that time thirty-three decorations have been bestowed. The first woman to receive a medal was one Jeanne Marie Rossini, on June 7, 1859. One of the most famous women thus honored was Mme. Violar, who nursed the sick and wounded through a terrible campaign in 1870.

It is not probable that the cannibals who ate a party of scientists in New Guinea have enough money to make it worth while to attempt to collect from them an indemnity. Neither can they be compelled to go to Europe and express their humiliation by bow-towing. In both of these points they have a decided advantage over the Chinese, remarks the Washington Star.

Just now the people of the United States are absorbed with a canal scheme of their own, but they are not the only people who are ready to devote millions to such enterprises. Both France and Austria are deep in the canal business, and when it comes to appropriations they are almost as reckless as congress in the last days of a river and harbor bill, states the Chicago Record-Herald.

The position of messenger at the British Embassy in Washington, a place much sought, is held for the first time by a colored man. All state papers, secret reports, and private documents are given to the messenger, who is held responsible for their safe delivery upon British vessels. The messenger's job is called a sinecure. Once a week—sometimes twice, sometimes three times he goes from Washington to New York, carrying the outgoing and incoming mail.

It is a just cause of pride that, as shown by our Bureau of Foreign Affairs in a report just issued—We export silk to France, tin-plate to Wales, cotton to England, and our California fruit to making such headway in Spain as to provoke the query in a Spanish newspaper: "Shall we live to see American oranges on the Valencia market itself?" It may be added that we have sent steel to Sheffield and "coals to Newcastle," and locomotives and machinery to about every civilized country on earth.

According to the Chicago Tribune the record of donations for 1901 amounted to \$122,838,732. This amount is classified as follows: \$68,550,961 has been given to colleges, universities, "academics," seminaries and institutes; \$22,217,470 to charities of various kinds; \$15,388,700 to libraries; \$11,123,112 to museums and art galleries, and \$6,288,439 to churches. More than half of this sum has been given by three persons, as follows: Andrew Carnegie, \$42,838,500; Jane L. Stanford, \$30,000,000, and John D. Rockefeller \$2,838,750. In the detailed list there are twenty-eight gifts ranging from \$500,000 to \$20,000,000, for various purposes, and fifty-one gifts to colleges ranging from \$100,000 to \$30,000,000.

Four Generations of Soldiers.

Soldiering seems to run in the blood of certain families. A typical instance of this is furnished in the person of Mr. William Smith, chief janitor at the Edinburgh Royal Infirmary. Smith's father was a soldier, he himself and four of his brothers "took the shilling" one after another, and he has given four sons and a grandson to the army. This, therefore, is a case of "soldiering" carried through four successive generations, and the youngest of them all is able to make the proud, perhaps the unique, boast that not only his great-grandfather, his grandfather, and his father, but four granddaughters and three uncles, all served their sovereign in the ranks.—London Telegraph.

The usually fatal dose of arsenic is two grains.